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A COMPLETE MANUAL
OF
SPELLING
ON THE PRINCIPLES OF
CONTRAST AND COMPARISON.

WITH
Numerous Exercises.

BY
J. D. MORELL, LL.D.,
H.M. INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

CANADIAN COPYRIGHT EDITION.

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PREFACE.

AN examination of the English language, and a glance at the lists of rejected candidates in the Civil Service and other examinations, lead to several very important conclusions.

It appears that, out of 1,972 failures in the Civil Service examinations, 1,866 candidates were plucked for spelling. That is, eighteen out of every nineteen who failed, failed in spelling.

Again, it is certain that the ear is no guide in the spelling of English, but rather the reverse ; and that it is almost necessary to form a personal acquaintance with each individual word. It would, in fact, require a study of Latin, French, and Anglo-Saxon to enable a person to spell with faultless accuracy. But this, in most cases, is impossible. Much reading and a good deal of writing, copying, or, better still, writing from dictation, are the true means.

There are three main difficulties in spelling English :

(a) The writing down of the vowel sound is utterly uncertain and arbitrary ;

(b) The number of anomalies—such as “silent” letters, &c.—is very great ; and

(c) The terminations—such as *ant* and *ent*, *able* and *ible*, *er* and *or*—are a constant puzzle.

In the present MANUAL these difficulties have been,

as far as possible, met. The amount of practice given to the pupil on these main difficulties is much greater than can be found in any other book on the subject.

Special attention is called to Chapter XXI., in which, for the first time, a classification has been attempted of all those endings which, as their sounds are nearly the same, most usually trip up the young writer.

Every other practical element necessary or usual in such books is also to be found here; and an honest attempt has been made to produce a complete book on the subject.

A

COMPLETE MANUAL OF SPELLING.

CHAPTER I.

A.


1. THE short sound of *λ* is generally represented by *Λ* alone.

trap	pant	slack	has	thrash
strap	plant	sank	mash	flax
stamp	sad	gang	smash	snatch
cramp	add	as	Alps	scratch

Remarkable cases: plaid; bade.

2. The long sound of *Λ* is represented to the eye in nine different ways. Of these the most usual is an *a* in the middle of the word, and an *e* at the end.

A—E

( In these words the *a* has the sound of its NAME.)

ale	snare	slave	bathe	case
flame	ape	fate	age	scarce
scale	safe	waste	wage	blaze
shame	save	fade	strange	glaze

DICTATION EXERCISE.—1. Was he standing on the sands when you met him? 2. The ant ran up to the plant. 3. The ape snatched at the thatch. 4. There are no crabs in the lake. We went to bathe in the lake. 6. The babe is safe from the flame.

3. Another very usual symbol for a long *Λ* (*ā*) is—

AI

ail	maim	hair	taint	raise
hail	claim	aid	—	praise
mail	pain	—	faith	—
fail	strain	quaint	waist	baize
aim	air	saint	—	plaiice

4. Another symbol for long A (\bar{a}) is ay ; and this is generally found at the END of the word.

AY				
hay	clay	bray	day	gray
jay	may	tray	dray	astray
lay	ray	stray	gay	

In a few words we have EV.

they	ley	whey	[obeisance]
prey	hey !	obey	

5. There are a few others—such as EI (generally with a silent *gh*), EA, and even AU and AO !

EI		EA	AU	AO
weigh	skein	great	gauge	gaol
eight	their	break		
weight	reindeer	steak		
—	heir	bear		
veil	rein			
vein				

DICTATION EXERCISE 2.—1. The freight will be too great a weight for the ship ; it may, perhaps, strain it. 2. They praised the baize. 3. The Dane did not deign to reign with the Turk for a neighbour. 4. His subjects might need a tight rein, and perhaps a gaol. 5. Did you hear the dray-horse neigh ? 6. The air on the high plain is keen. 7. They lost their way, and had to break through a hedge just where the railway with the narrow gauge crosses the road.

6. The middle sound of A (as in path), sometimes called the Italian sound, is represented either by—

A		AU	EA	E
harp	ass	aunt	heart	clerk
grasp	grass	haunt	hearth	Derby
calf	chance	laugh		Berkshire
half	dance	launch		(or Berks)
scarf	prance	haunch		Berkeley
carve	blanch	draught		sergeant
		—		serjeant
		UA		
		guard		

(The R has a strong influence on the preceding vowel.)

DICTATION EXERCISE 3.—1. The guard heard the dog bark as he sat on his haunches. 2 My aunt laughed at the story of the old Berkshire sergeant. 3. The clerk kept his heart up; but it was dreary to think of his empty hearth. 4. The calf came from Derby.

7. The broad sound of A (as in call) is represented by the symbols—

A	AU	OW	AW	O	OA and OUGH.
all	caught	mown	caw	Observe the effect of the r.	broad
almost	taught		jaw		brought
also	daub		law		thought
fall	sauce		claw	broth	fought
false	cause		squaw	orphan	sought
—	pause		brawl	cord	nought
chalk	gauze		yawl	scorch	
talk				fork	
walk				stork	

Remarkable cases : AWE, GEORGE.

DICTATION EXERCISE 4.—1. The claw of the falcon caught in the gauze. 2. They brought the poor orphan some broth and a quart of beer. 3. We were all caught in the storm. 4. The broad-built yawl sailed away at the first streak of dawn. 5. George listened to the storm with awe, and thought that many a sail was caught in it.

CHAPTER II.

E.

1. A SHORT E (ĕ) is represented in our language by eleven symbols. The two most usual are—

E

sent	leg	yes	ledge
scent	beg	else	fledge
went	egg	sense	sledge
shelve	bench	fence	dredge
twelve	trench	hence	hedge
bless	sketch	wreck	

EA

threat	dealt	breath	pleasant
sweat	cleanse	breadth	treasure
breast	meant	stealth	threat
dead	steady	wealth	threaten
lead	breakfast	health	heather
realm	death		

DICTATION EXERCISE 5.—1. The dead eagle lay on the deck. 2. Spread out the papers on the desk. 3. Is breakfast not yet ready? 4. He meant to have the pleasure of crossing the heath with you; but the heather was very wet. 5. He dealt the fence a heavy blow on the ledge. 6. She will be vexed if we do not cleanse the shelf.

2. Other ways of writing a short E (ĕ) are—

EI	IE	AI	EO	A
heifer	friend	said	leopard	any
leisure	befriend	saith	jeopardy	many

Remarkable cases: Ate; Michaelmas; says; bury.

DICTATION EXERCISE 6.—1. A friend, he said, will stand by me in jeopardy. 2. But there are not many such. 3. Fetch in the heifer, if you have leisure. 4. The leopard jumped over the trench. 5. The seamstress works too hard; her life is in jeopardy. 6. She was buried last Michaelmas.

3. A long E (ē) is represented to the eye in seven ways. Of these the most usual are—

Ē—E		EE	and by BOTH.
mete	supreme	been	breeze
glebe	secrete	green	freeze
theme	complete	beer	sneeze
eve	cede	heed	squeeze
here	recede	teeth	wheeze
mere	precede	cheese	

DICTATION EXERCISE 7.—1. The beet planted in the glebe will be given to the deer in the park. 2. It is sweet to sit at eve by the side of a river. 3. Need he cede the beer and cheese to the austere farmer? 4. Sweep away the branches off the green. 5. It freezes hard, and these workmen sneeze. 6. I do not heed a word he says.

4. A long E (ē) is also represented by the symbols—

EA	EA—E	IE	EI
tea	lead	brief	ceiling
ear	beard	chief	seize
hear	sheath	lie	conceit
leave	wreath	thief	deceit
weave	heath	grief	receipt
heave	each	priest	conceive
eat	beach	mien	perceive
meat	peach	field	receive
east	reach	shield	deceive
feast	breathe	yield	either
	wreath	pier	neither
		thieve	weird
		grieve	
		siege	

Remarkable cases: (French) ravine, machine, marine, people; (Greek) æther, phœnix; (English) key, quay.

DICTATION EXERCISE 8.—1. The thief was in league with other people. 2. The lease fell in last year. 3. I am in receipt of a letter from your niece. 4. When will war cease and peace come back? 5. I lost my key on the edge of the quay. 6. The marine handed the letter to his chief on the pier. 7. Hand him a piece, please. 8. The grief of the priest on leaving his house and glebe was extreme. 9. He had to yield up his field also.

CHAPTER III.

I.

1. THERE are in all twelve ways of writing a short I (i). Of these the most usual is—

I	Even I—E is found
is	live
his	give
miss	restive
hiss	motive
bliss	
inch	
pinch	
flinch	
zinc	
pitch	
ditch	
stitch	
switch	

Peculiar cases: rinse, glimpse.

DICTATION EXERCISE 9.—1. His aunt does not live there. 2. The horse is very restive; he pitched his rider into the ditch. 3. What is his motive for buying so much zinc? 4. Give me that switch.

2. Other methods of writing a short i (i) are—

EI	AI	UI	FY
surfeit	bargain	guilt	honey
forfeit	chaplain	buil'd	money
counterfeit	captain	built	monkey
foreign	certain	guild	donkey
foreigner	mountain	biscuit	covey
	fountain	roguish	alley
	mountaineer		valley
			abbey

A—E			IA
cabbage	village	suffrage	carriage
damage	usage	beverage	marriage
visage	courage	personage	miniature
tillage	umbrage	parsonage	parliament
		privilege	

Peculiar cases: sieve; mischief; breeches; pretty; women (spelt by Chaucer, *wimmen*); busy; business.

DICTATION EXERCISE 10.—1. The captain made a bad bargain with the foreigner. 2. Did you see the parsonage in the valley? 3. The marriage is broken off. 4. He sang on the guitar the song "Sally in our Alley." 5. We came on a covey of partridges not far from the village. 6. The guild of masons had a hall built near the abbey.

3. There are ten ways of representing a long i (i), of which the most usual are—

I—E	Y	IE and	IGH
mile	pipe	die	high
stile	bribe	fie	nigh
time	tribe	lie	sigh
crime	fife	pie	thigh
blithe	knife	tie	
tithe	wife	vie	
writhe	live	hie	
dine	five	flies	
wine	dive		
whine	hive		
mire			

DICTATION EXERCISE 11.—1. It is high time to tie up the horse and go and dine. 2. Let us try to play on the lyre. 3. I want a better die for the seal; file a little off it. 4. He has with him five live fish. 5. The rye-field is nearly a mile long. 6. Try and dye the cloth a deep red.

4. The other ways of writing down a long i (i) are—

		UY		
		buy	guy	
	UI		and i alone.	
guide	disguise	pint	bind	rind
guile	beguile	mild	kind	blind
guise	—	child	find	grind
misguide	guidance	wild	mind	wind*

Peculiar cases : eye ; aye ; eider ; height ; aisle.

DICTATION EXERCISE 12.—1. The miller did not grind a pint of rye. 2. His eye lighted on the child in the aisle. 3. The muff was of eider-down. 4. I will cross the heath under his guidance. 5. The man in disguise put us to flight. 6. It is a great delight to sit in sight of the bright sparkling sea.

5. The words in *ight* seem to have a middle i, neither long nor short :

fight	right	bright	knight	delight
tight	sight	flight	slight	sprightly
might	light	fright	wright	Brighton
night	blight			

* The verb. But Dr. Johnson pronounced the noun also long, and used to say : "I can find it in my mind to call it wind ; but I cannot find it my mind to call it wind."



CHAPTER IV.

O.

1. THE most usual and almost the only way of representing a short o (ö) is by

o alone			Sometimes there is a final e	
doll	wrong	notch	dodge	bronze
loll	dock	blotch	lodge	copse
hot	knock	moss	solve	
odd				

2. The difficulty of combining the sound of the *w* or *qu* with the sound of the *ä* gives to the *ä* a short *o* sound. And thus we have *ö* represented by *a* :—

what	wand	wash	swab
swan	watch	wasp	squad
swamp	was	waltz	squash
want	war	wad	quarrel

Peculiar are: laurel; knowledge.

DICTATION EXERCISE 13.—1. Was the watch not at the lodge when you called? 2. The swan lodged in the swamp. 3. There is no want of wadding. 4. The gamekeeper knocked a pheasant over in the copse. 5. The quarrel went on too long; no one seemed able to end it or to solve the problem. 6. A wasp in a waltz were an odd sight.

3. There are nine ways of representing to the eye the long o (ö). The most usual are—

O—E		and OA		
globe	wove	coal	boat	oats
clothe	throve	moan	goad	cloak
grove	strove	soap	oath	soak
		loaf	loathe	oaf

DICTATION EXERCISE 14.—1. Bring the boat home as fast as you can. 2. Pull it up on the shore out of the foam. 3. I hope the man who stole the coal has been caught. 4. The oats in the home-field thrive and brought a large crop. 5. The dog is moaning; give him a bone. 6. Soak the oats before you give them to the pony.

4. Other ways are—

ow	ou	oe	and even o alone
low	moult	doe	most
know	mould	foe	post
growth	soul	hoe	ghost
show	—	roe	folk
bowl	though	toe	yolk
own	although	woe	roll
grown	dough	sloe	stroll
—			
owe			

Peculiar cases are: SEW, SEWN; yeoman, yeomanry
hautboy; beau, bureau, flambeau; mauve.

DICTATION EXERCISE 15.—1. I did not know the bowl was broken. 2. The growth of the sloe-tree is very slow. 3. Though you owe the old folk both the hoe and the mould, you must wait till the quarrel is blown over. 4. "I fear no foe with thee at hand to bless; ills have no pain and tears no bitterness." 5. I was loth to lose the gold.

CHAPTER V.

U.

1. A short u (ŭ) is represented to the eye by eleven different symbols. The most usual are—

U	O	O—E	OU	and EO
but	ton	done	rough	surgeon
butt	son	none	tough	sturgeon
us	won	come	touch	bludgeon
fuss	front	some	young	dungeon
buzz	month	love	—	luncheon
brush	monk	dove	scourge	truncheon
—		glove		pigeon
judge		sponge		widgeon
nudge	oo	—		
drudge	blood	worse		
nurse	flood	once		
purse		tongue		
furze				

DICTATION EXERCISE 16.—Come ! be done with this fuss. 2. The judge comes here once a month. 3. The pigeon rose out of the furze. 4. The blood of the French has run in floods ; and both French and Germans have felt the scourge of war. 5. The young surgeon came in to luncheon. 6. The monk stood in front of the trough.

2. Short ū is also represented by io in the endings

ION	SION and	TION	IA in CIAN	by OU in
billion	passion	ration	logician	the ending
million	version	nation	magician	ous
pillion	vision	station	physician	hideous
trillion	mission	action	optician	piteous
minion	profession	mention	musician	righteous
pinion	discussion	fiction		plenteous
—	incursion	junction		bounteous
pigeon	—	caution		courteous
	fashion			
	—			

DICTATION EXERCISE 17.—1. His version of the vision was a fiction. 2. The musician fell into a passion. 3. The discussion went on in a most courteous fashion. 4. The poor pensioner made no mention of the lotion which the physician gave him. 5. Long ago, it was the fashion for the lady to ride behind the gentleman on a pillion. 6. The pigeon flew above the station and alighted on the signal-post at the junction.

3. The disturbing force of the letter R gives E, I, O, and EA the sound of short U (ū) ; and thus we have it represented by I, E, EA, and even O.

I	E and BA	O
birth	earth	word world
mirth	berth	worm worse
bird	murder	work worst
third	murderer	worth sailor
girth	invader	
birch	gardener	
	traveller	

Peculiar cases are: MYRRH ; OCEAN ; porpoise ; tortoise ; DOES.

DICTATION EXERCISE 18.—1. Does the sailor wish to catch the tortoise? 2. The gardener worked hard to turn up all the earth in that bed. 3. The traveller made a great stir about the porpoise. 4. That is the third bird I heard whirr through the wood. 5. I have lost all I am worth in the world. 6. The robber said to the traveller: "Stir not a step, sir! or I'll murder you!"

4. The middle sound of *u* is represented by five different symbols:

U	OO	OU	UE	and O
full	good	would	construe	wolf
put	stood	could		
puss	look	should		
push	—			
bush	loose			
	goose			

DICTATION EXERCISE 19.—1. Puss has got loose, and has run into the wood after the goose. 2. Would you be so kind as to shoot the wolf? He is lying in that bush. 3. Could he construe the tough passage in the third book? 4. He took the rook and pulled his neck.

5. The long sound of *u* (*ū*) is represented to the eye in nine different ways. Of these the most usual are—

U—E	OO	OU	O—E	and UE
rude	coo	you	move	blue
rule	too	youth	prove	flue
brute	cool	soup	approve	glue
flute	school	—	whose	true
	moon	uncouth	lose	rue
	smooth		OO—E	
			groove	
			choose	
			soothe	

DICTATION EXERCISE 20.—1. Even the brute melted at the sound of the flute, which soothed his ruder mood. 2. Sweep the school quite clean with the new broom. 3. The uncouth youth, whose soup was spilt on the lady's dress, swooned and became quite blue. 4. We brought him out into the cool air, and unloosened his neck-tie. 5. Is it true that you took your flute with you on your

tour? 6. The lawn is very smooth ; let us lose no time; but move off the roller and begin the game.

6. The other ways of representing a long u (ū) are not so common. They are—

EW	UI	OE	EO	O	and OUGH
blew	suit	shoe	galleon	do	through
flew	fruit	canoe		to	
new	recruit			two	
yew	—				
view	sluice				
ewe	—				
	cruise				
	bruise				

DICTATION EXERCISE 21.—1. The two new recruits lost their shoes. 2. The water rushed through the sluice. 3. The wind blew down all the fruit. 4. Is the ewe still in view near the yew? 5. Do you, too, see the galleon through the glass? 6. The friendly Jew went a cruise with us through the China seas.

Test Exercise on long A.

ALL SYMBOLS MIXED.

{pale	{they	{obey
{ail	{tray	{obeisance
{sway	{tale	{nay
{weigh	{tail	{neigh
{swear	{feign	{break
{whew	{fain	{brake
{faint	{prey	{maid
{feint	{pray	{made
{steak	{great	{reign
{stake	{grate	{veil
{skein	{their	{gaol
{heir	{heinous	{gav_e

DICTATION EXERCISE 22.—1. He feigned to faint. 2. The skein was flung into the grate. 3. They lost the veil near the gaol. 4. Did the butcher weigh the beef-steak? 5. The maid made the tray fall in the whey. 6. He looks pale; does he not?

Test Exercise on broad A.

ALL SYMBOLS MIXED.

false	gauze	chalk	quart
laurel	yawn	cord	war
falcon	broth	nought	stork
squaw	daub	sauce	brawl
fraud	fought	storm	fault
swarm	thwart	sought	orphan

DICTATION EXERCISE 23.—1. The squaw fought for the broth, but gave the sauce to the orphan. 2. The stork was at war with the falcon. 3. The laurel was torn up by the storm. 4. A swarm of bees alighted on the quart pot. 5. He sought for a cord and a lump of chalk. 6. It was not my fault that all your plans were thwarted.

Test Exercise on short E.

ALL SYMBOLS MIXED.

sent	seamstress	shelf	weather
scent	any	shelve	Michaelmas
threat	ate	meadow	sketch
heifer	strength	befriend	waistcoat
friend	realm	saith	jeopardy
leopard	leisure	wreck	bury

DICTATION EXERCISE 24.—1. My friend never has any leisure to sketch. 2. The weather was very severe at Michaelmas, and there were many wrecks along the coast. 3. Let us bury all old differences, and go to work with new strength. 4. The heifer fed in the meadow. 5. In all the realm is no such friend as he. 6. The seamstress said nothing, but put the scent on the shelf.

Test Exercise on long E.

ALL SYMBOLS MIXED.

glebe	eke	yield	impede
breeze	beet	receipt	yeast
extreme	beat	preach	key
ceiling	theme	adhere	quay
peace	squeeze	wheeze	breathe
beach	conceit	quay	sweep
niece	ravine	mere	austere
weird	league	either	aether
cede	precede	people	piece.

DICTATION EXERCISE 25.—1. The breeze beat upon the beach, and came sweeping round the quay. 2. The enemy yielded and peace was made. 3. We must cede more than a league of land. 4. The preacher is extremely conceited and austere. 5. Either he or I must proceed to write the theme. 6. He is wheezy and finds it hard to breathe.

Test Exercise on short I.

ALL SYMBOLS MIXED.

bliss	rinse	mountaineer
surfeit	which	alley
carriage	counterfeit	switch
honey	miniature	conclusive
restive	busy	courage
cabbage	business	parliament
bargain	conclusive	foreign
sieve	glimpse	foreigner
zinc	covey	pretty
mischief	chaplain	commemorative
monkey	visage	biscuit
suggestion	breeches	women

DICTATION EXERCISE 26.—1. The monkey stole the biscuit out of the sieve. 2. The mountaineer came on a covey of partridges. 3. She rode home in a pretty carriage. 4. Let us have a glimpse of the miniature. 5. The honey was a great bargain at the price. 6. It needed some courage to walk down the alley.

Test Exercise on long I.

ALL SYMBOLS MIXED.

vile	buy	whine	quire
thigh	height	tie	vie
style	blithe	guy	blind
disguise	grind	beguile	guidance
pint	eye	tribe	aisle
guide	aye	type	nigh

Test Exercise on the middle I.

fight	knight	might	bright
wright	night	fright	light
sight	delight	sprightly	Brighton

DICTATION EXERCISE 27.—1. We heard the dog whine in the aisle. 2. Can you guide the blind man up

the height? 3. I was sitting on the stile when my eye lighted on the man in disguise; he looked a terrible guy. 4. Buy me a quire of paper at Brighton. 5. I should like to write a letter to-night to beguile the time. 6. "Aye aye, my lads," said the captain, blithely.

Test Exercise on short O.

ALL SYMBOLS MIXED.

flog	swamp	copse	knock	grog
dodge	squad	waltz	lodge	wasp
watch	laurel	prong	wrong	quarrel
notch	what	wad	squash	bronze
solve	moss	swan	knowledge	

DICTATION EXERCISE 28.—1. We squatted down on the moss in the copse. 2. He lost all the wadding in the swamp not far from the lodge. 3. The quarrel was all wrong. 4. The awkward squad had no knowledge of drill. 5. The bronze fell and was squashed. 6. The laurel grew hard by the lodge.

Test Exercise on long O.

ALL SYMBOLS MIXED.

joke	folk	drone	slow
growth	yeoman	boast	dough
foe	yeomanry	bowl	soak
sew	owe	stroll	hautboy
stole	scroll	Shrewsbury	although
loaf	mould	sloe	beau

DICTATION EXERCISE 29.—1. The thief boasted that he stole a loaf. 2. The dough was soaking in the bowl. 3. The growth of the sloe is very slow. 4. The yeoman plays on the hautboy. 5. The beau strolled into Shrewsbury, although he owes the folk there a great deal. 6. His foes boast that the scroll could not be found.

Test Exercise on short U.

ALL SYMBOLS MIXED.

butt	pigeon	tongue	minion
surgeon	ocean	young	profession
front	missionary	once	tortoise
billion	worse	luncheon	birch
myrrh	touch	courteous	junction

Test Exercise on short U—continued.

ALL SYMBOLS MIXED.

berth	physician	murderer	dungeon
birth	bounteous	bury	covetous
drudge	porpoise	widgeon	does
sponge	traveller	tough	musician

DICTATION EXERCISE 30.—1. Does the surgeon want a sponge? 2. The pigeon flew towards the ocean. 3. The front part of his berth was knocked away. 4. I could not touch even a slice of tongue at luncheon. 5. The little baby was buried soon after his birth. 6. The young man is much worse since he ate the slice of widgeon.

Test Exercise on middle

ALL SYMBOLS MIXED

puss	should	would	bush
stood	rook	wolf	hood
construe	pull	good	could

Test Exercise on long U.

ALL SYMBOLS MIXED.

brute	recruit	to	through
flue	swoon	two	canoe
youth	soothe	ewe	bruited
school	flute	smooth	Jew
pew	view	group	uncouth
galleon	shoe	lose	glue

DICTATION EXERCISE 31.—1. Puss chased the goose through the bush. 2. The recruit looked clumsy and uncouth, as he tried to pull the two canoes on shore. 3. The youth fired at a group of rooks, as he was returning from school. 4. The two recruits sat in the pew. 5. Should the wolf get loose, he will soon be out of view.



CHAPTER VI.

DIPHTHONGS.

1. A DIPHTHONG is a sound made by the quick union of two vowels. It is usually written down by the help of two vowels, and, like the vowels, each diphthong may be written down in several ways. Thus *oi* appears as

<i>oi</i>			<i>oi—E</i>	<i>or oy</i> (at the end of a word)	
oil	void	hoist	noise	boy	cloy
broil	avoid	moist	poise	coy	Troy
coil	coin	point	—	hoy	—
soil	join	—	voice	joy	buoy
toil	join	quoit	choice	toy	—
			rejoice		

DICTATION EXERCISE 32.—1 The noise of the advancing train made the boy hurry to the point. **2.** The hoy was mocked to the buoy. **3.** The soil is hard with frost; it will take a good deal of toil to turn it over. **4.** He had his choice of the quoits. **5.** Her voice was buried among trees, yet to be come at by the breeze.

2. The diphthong *eu* may be written down in eleven different ways. The most common are—

<i>ue</i>	<i>u—E</i>	<i>ui</i>	<i>ew</i>	and <i>eu</i>
cue	mule	suit	dew	feud
due	plume	suitor	hew	neuter
hue	tune	lawsuit	chew	neutral
sue	tube	nuisance	yew	Europe
ague	duke	—	ewer	
value	use	juice	sinew	
Tuesday		juicy	—	
			view	
			—	
			ewe	

Peculiar cases: beauty; beautiful; purlieu; you.

DICTATION EXERCISE 33.—1. I saw the view last Tuesday. **2** The mule is of no value; he has the ague, and cannot chew. **3.** The ewe fed on the juicy grass near the yew. **4.** The tube was broken. **5.** Half of Europe was neutral in the feud. **6.** The whole suit is a nuisance; let us have as few words as possible about it.

3. The diphthongal sound of *ou* is written down either as—

OU		OU—E	or as OW	
thou	sprout	ounce	cow	down
pouch	—	pounce	how	gown
vouch	drought	flounce	cowl	town
cloud	—	house	owl	—
wound*	wind	spouse	howl	browse
oust		souse		

DICTATION EXERCISE 34.—1. The mouse ran out of the house, and fell souse into the pond. 2. Not an ounce of thread is wound upon any of the reels. 3. The clouds passed over the town, but came down in rain, when they touched the hills. 4. The cows will browse on the fresh new-sprouting grass. 5. How is your gout now?

Test Exercise on the Diphthongs.

broil	nuisance	purlieu	cow
cloy	dupe	plume	suitor
buoy	coin	feud	few
suit	voice	avoid	suitable
chew	juice	sinew	point
quoit	juicy	sailor	coy
rejoice	mouse	howl	due
beauty	ewer	vouch	stew
beautiful	duke	bounce	mule
pounce	ague	value	sue
gout	moist	wound	thou
browse	dew	gown	cowl
lure	drought	tube	rue
lawsuit	cloy	house	noise
ounce	Tuesday	cloud	joint

DICTATION EXERCISE 35.—1. The voices of the sailors rang through the house. 2. The ewer is very beautiful ; but it is not suitable for this room. 3. If you persist in that lawsuit, you will rue it. 4. "Few, few shall part where many meet ; the snow shall be their winding-sheet." 5. The juice of that fruit is somewhat cloying. 6. He carried his point last Tuesday in the House of Commons.

* Past tense of *wind*.

CHAPTER VII.

THE VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS IN DISSYLLABLES.

THE different ways of writing down the vowel sounds having been fully learned, it will be easy to get up the following examples of the same phenomena in dissyllables. They are mixed intentionally, so that the columns may also serve as test exercises.

**Test Exercise on Words of Two or more Syllables in
A sounds.**

ALL SYMBOLS MIXED.

babble	wariness	hartshorn	cabbage
airing	acorn	wakeful	disdainful
breakers	lavish	knavish	caper
daisy	dauntless	paltry	lazy
pavement	awful	haughty	fairy
neighbour	palisade	hearthstone	bargain
falcon	grater	author	awning
scarlet	greater	baby	ungrateful
gaudy	causeway	ragged	razor
hearty	balsam	lamprey	walnut
basin	barrow	sabbath	awful
basket	daughter	dangerous	cargo
heinous	falsehood	majority	partridge

DICTATION EXERCISE 36.—1. Her scarlet dress looked rather gaudy as she walked along the pavement. 2. My little baby daughter had a basket full of daisies. 3. The causeway was choked with wheelbarrows. 4. They were far from lazy, but danced and capered about under the awning like fairies. 5. The sailors must be in wariness when they catch sight of the breakers. 6. He looked haughty, but no doubt felt paltry.

**Test Exercise on Words of Two or more Syllables in
E sounds.**

belfry	briefly	nephew	equal
cedar	cleanliness	even	greedy
beetle	ceiling	wealthy	steady
real	felon	peevish	fieldfare

**Test Exercise on Words of Two or more Syllables in
E sounds.**

biscuit	fierceness	cleverly	vellum
wherry	secret	chemist	tenantry
zebra	breathless	nectarine	heifer
feebleness	venturesome	fatigue	leopard
grievance	eastward	pensively	leisure
dreariness	weapon	female	beaver
negress	leisure	many	marine
yielding	senate	pheasant	restive

DICTATION EXERCISE 37.—1. The ceiling is not very clean; the maid must have no leisure till it be rubbed down. 2. His nephew was very feeble all last night. 3. The senate would not yield a point, on the question of the steeplechase, to the wealthy peer. 4. A steady and persevering endeavour will carry you on. 5. The tenantry were forbidden to touch the pheasants. 6. Breathless with fatigue, he threw down his weapon.

**Test Exercise on Words of Two or more Syllables in
I sounds.**

bygone	sprightly	skilful	cipher
villain	widow	image	by-path
symptom	riddance	mimicry	frightful
pretty	quibble	frigate	Guy Fawkes
shingle	cygnet	dizziness	tincture
high birth	dyer	brick-kiln	stinginess
sightseeing	quietness	beguile	single
cypress	eyesore	cricket	iron
physic	knighthood	gizzard	irony
wicked	giant	England	eider-duck
syrup	trigger	diet	climate
piecrust	wilderness	ivy	briar
disguise	system	hyphen	spiteful

DICTATION EXERCISE 38.—1. The knight was a man of high birth. 2. Frightful images of Guy Fawkes are carried through the streets every fifth of November. 3. There is no disguising the fact that the giant ate too much piecrust. 4. The ruined windmill is an eyesore in the landscape. 5. When the boy got to the top of the mainmast of the frigate, he felt very dizzy. 6. Eider-ducks are seldom seen in this climate.

Test Exercise on Words in Two or more Syllables in O sounds.

blockhead	boulder	slothfulness	broadside
laurel	yellowness	cobbler	costly
conqueror	office	column	pony
bondage	doleful	comicality	ponies
boa-constrictor	swallow	pompous	boulder
forecast	foeman	solemn	walrus
ghostly	poultice	flambeau	crocus
orchard	knowledge	foreign	orphan
frozen	quarry	sorrowful	noticeable
bloater	window	torrent	nobility
slothful	forehead	glory	orally
yeoman	coffee	poacher	moaning

DICTATION EXERCISE 39.—1. The conqueror could not have forecast such sorrowful knowledge. 2. His motive was glory but he was slothful and pompous in his style of command. 3. The ponies picked their steps with great care among the boulders. 4. Bureau is the French word for *office*. 5. The glory of the temple was gone with its broken columns. 6. The swallows flew about in the orchard.

Test Exercise on Words of Two or more Syllables in U sounds.

blubber	brother	wolfish	bluebell
comfort	bugle	approve	birthday
bullet	nuisance	turban	certain
dewlap	sewer	serpent	curtain
plural	kernel	myrtle	canoe
motion	musician	cruiser	worship
irksome	courteous	recruited	pewter
whirring	porpoise	bulrush	moody
furnace	suet	murderer	student
smoothly	Europe	bosom	traveller
courage	cushion	skewer	clergy
fuel	tutor	firkin	ermine
learning	skirmish	sturdiness	tulip

DICTATION EXERCISE 40.—1. Our tutor was in a bad humour; he had risen too early in the morning. 2. The bugle was a great nuisance on the cruise. 3. The firkin was carried off on his shoulders by the sturdy porter. 4. Bring more fuel for the furnace, or the myrtles and

tulips will wither. 5. The musician drank a pint of stout from the pewter and felt his strength and courage recruited. 6. My brother is no sloven, and, as a student, he has won approval from his tutor.

Test Exercise on the Diphthongal Sounds in Words of Two or more Syllables.

anoint	boisterous	voyage	toilsome
avouch	decoy	prowess	outlaw
feudal	surround	renounce	dowry
announce	rejoice	joyfully	royalist
employ	trousers	espouse	despoil
dower	beauty	dismount	exploit
buoyant	fowler	destroyer	renown
useful	hueless	devout	moisture
surmount	ague	coinage	envoy
downward	viceroi	household	power
cloister	recoil	tower	announce

DICTATION EXERCISE 41.—1. We walked together in the cloisters, by the tower, till the bell announced the hour of dinner. **2.** The viceroy gained all the renown of that exploit. **3.** The weather was very boisterous throughout the voyage. **4.** The outlaw found refuge in a devout and kindly household. **5.** The hopes of the royalists rose buoyant once more, as they caroused together after their toilsome journey. **6.** The envoy had now power to arrange about the princess's dowry.

CHAPTER VIII.

DOUBLE CONSONANTS.

THERE are several consonants which have a habit of doubling themselves, and these require special attention. It will generally be found, but not always, that the accent strikes the doubled consonant.

BB.—babble, bubble.

DD.—add; paddock; haddock.

FF.—baffle, buff; cuff; doff; fluff; gruff; huff; luff; muff; puff; ruff, riff-raff; stuff; tiff, tiffin.

- GG.**—dagger, drugget ; haggard ; muggy ; nugget ; quagga ; stagger, swagger.
- LL.**—all, alley, allow, alloy ; ball, bell, bellow, bill, bull ; call, cell, cull ; dally, dell, doll, dull ; ell ; fall, fell, fill, follow, folly, full ; gall, galley, gill ; hall, hell, hill, hollow, holly ; ill ; jelly, jolly ; kill, knell ; lull ; mellow, mill, mull ; pall, pill, pillow, pillage, Poll, pull ; quell, quill ; rally, rill ; shall, shallow, shell ; tall, tallow, tally, tell, till, toll ; vellum ; will, willow, wallow.
- MM.**—grammar ; hammer, hammock ; mummer ; simmer, summer.
- NN.**—announce, annual ; banner ; gannet ; linnet ; manner, minnow ; winnow.
- PP.**—dapper ; rapper ; clapper ; stepper ; ripple ; stipple ; topple.
- RR.**—arrow ; barrow, burrow ; carry ; err ; furrow ; harrow, harry, hurry ; lurry ; marrow, marry, merry ; narrow ; purr ; quarrel, quarry ; wherry, whirr.
- SS.**—assail, assay, assess ; bass, bliss, boss ; cess ; essay ; foss, fuss ; glass, guess ; hiss ; Jessy ; kiss ; lass, lasso, less, lesson, loss ; mass, massacre, mess, message, miss, moss, mussel ; pass, puss ; tassel, toss, tress, tussle ; vassal, vessel ; wassail ; t. assock.
- TT.**—better ; clatter, cottage ; ditty ; fetter ; gutter ; letter, litter ; matter, mutter ; natty.

DICTATION EXERCISE 42.—1. Stop babbling, and add up the sums as quickly as possible. 2. The quagga is a kind of African zebra. 3. They swaggered together down the alley. 4. I learned grammar all last summer. 5. The sailor left the hammer in his hammock. 6. We followed the bull down the hill as far as the hollow.

DICTATION EXERCISE 43.—1. The annual picnic was announced to take place not far from the old quarry. 2. Whirr went the covey of partridges ; when the game-keeper's gun made a massacre among them. 3. This letter is for Jessy at the cottage. 4. He cannot carry the simplest message exactly. 5. Tell Miss Jolly not to be in a hurry to marry. 6. She wrote an essay about the assaying of gold.

CHAPTER IX.

SILENT CONSONANTS.

THE desire on the part of the English people to save themselves trouble in pronouncing a word has led to their leaving out many letters, which we nevertheless use in *writing* the word. The two most remarkable examples of this are the *gh* at the end and the *kn* at the beginning of a word. The *gh* used to be sounded in the throat, and still is in the North of England and in Scotland; but it is difficult of pronunciation to ordinary English people.

I. GH.

burgh	borough	fight	aught
burgher	furlough	flight	caught
although	neighbour	fright	fraught
dough	thorough	light	naught
high	plough	might	taught
nigh	slough	night	ought
neigh	straight	plight	bought
sigh	eight	right	brought
thigh	height	sight	sought
inveigh	weight	slight	fought
weigh	blight	tight	thought
though	bright	wright	wrought
through	delight		

2. K.

knack	knead	knight	knoll
knapsack	knee	knit	knot
knave	kneel	knives	know
knavery	knew	knob	knowledge
knavish	knife	knock	knuckle

[*K* initial and *gh* were at one time always sounded, and still are in some parts of Scotland. They were sounded in the throat—as gutturals—a difficult and troublesome sound, which is now quite given up.]

3. H.

heir	honour	hour	ah
heirress	honourable	humour	Elijah
honest	honorary	humorous	sirrah
honesty	hostler	humoursome	Sarah

3. H—continued.

Micah	hinoceros	myrrh	isthmus
rhapsody	Rhine	dishabille	Thomas
rhetoric	rhomb	shepherd	Thames
rhetorical	rhubarb	diphthong	aghost
rheum	rhyme	triphthong	ghost
rheumatic	rhythm	asthma	gherkin
rheumatism	catarrh	naphtha	

4. W.

wrap	wrest	wright	wrong
wrought	wreck	wrist	wrung
wreak	wretched	writ	wry
wreath	wring	write	answer
wrench	wrinkle	writer	sword
wren	wriggle	wrote	towards
wrestle			

5. B.

climb	limb	debt	doubtless
comb	numb	debtor	redoubt
crumb	thumb	indebted	redoubted
dumb	tomb	doubt	subtle
jamb	catacombs	doubtful	subtlety
lamb	hecatomb		

6. G.

gnat	Gnostics	sign	consignment
gnaw	deign	assign	design
gnash	feign	assignee	ensign
gnarl	reign	assignment	resign
gnome	foreign	consign	arraign
gnomon	sovereign	consignee	campaign

7. C.

abscess	scent	scissors	virtuals
abscind	sceptre	indict	victualler
scene	scimitar	indictment	

8. CH.

drachm	schedule	schism	yacht
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9. GH.

burgh	high	sigh	weigh
although	nigh	thigh	though
dough	neigh	inveigh	through

9. GH—*continued*.

borough	weight	might	caught
furlough	blight	night	fraught
neighbour	bright	plight	naught
thorough	delight	right	taught
plough	fight	sight	ought
slough	flight	slight	bought
straight	fright	wright	brought
tight	light	ought	brought
height			

10. L.

could	halve	folk	calm
would	salve	yolk	palm
should	balk	psalm	palmer
chaldron	calk	almond	palmy
calf	chalk	auln	qualm
half	stalk	alms	salmon
halfpenny	walk	balm	malmsey
behalf	talk		

11. N.

autumn	condemn	hymn	solemn
column	contemn	limn	

12. P.

psalm	corps	presumptive	Ptolemy
psalmist	raspberry	presumption	prompt
psalmody	redemption	presumptuous	tempt
psalter	impromptu	contemptible	empty
pseudo	consumptive	contemptuous	symptom
pshaw	consumption	receipt	sumptuary
Psyche	assumption	ptisan	sumptuous

13. S.

aisle	island	puisne	viscountess
isle	demesne	viscount	

14. U and UE.

guess	prorogue	colleague	apologue
guest	guaranty	mosque	decatalogue
guard	unguarded	eclogue	pedagogue
guerdon	guarantee	prologue	demagogue
roguish	fugue	dialogue	synagogue
rogue	vague	catalogue	harangue
brogue	plague	epilogue	

Test Exercise on Silent Letters.

comb	wretched	catacombs	aghast
rescind	corps	schism	scene
gnome	column	colleague	scissors
subtle	almond	humour	rheumatism
honour	behalf	kneel	guarantee
knapsack	knavery	prorogue	dialogue
should	rhetoric	sovereign	sought
autumn	furlough	thorough	rhyme
psalmody	sceptre	mosque	towards
aisle	doubtless	salve	prompt
wrought	neighbour	answer	condemn
raspberry	resign	viscount	yacht

DICTATION EXERCISE 44.—1. The wretched corps threw away their knapsacks and took to their heels. 2. She dropt the scissors in the aisle. 3. Should we take a trip in the yacht this autumn? 4. The sovereign is now very old, and will doubtless resign. 5. My roguish neighbour knelt on the hassock in the middle of the psalmody. 6. I called on you in behalf of my colleague.

CHAPTER X.

ALMOST every letter in the English alphabet has several functions. The letters *c* and *g* have each two—one hard and the other soft. The letter *e* is generally, but not always, put *after* a *c* or a *g* to soften it.

lack	glance	rang	dig	bag	jug
lace	chance	range	dirge	badge	judge
pack	prance	swing	fog	bud	leg
pace	dunce	swinge	forge	budge	ledge
fact	uncle	spring	lag	dog	rag
face	once	springe	large	dodge	rage
rack	wick	ting	bag	log	stag
race	twice	tinge	barge	lodge	stage
recur	trick	lung	wag	rig	hug
receive	trice	lunge	wage	ridge	huge

DICTATION EXERCISE 45.—1. The shooting was at a very long range, and yet the rifleman rang the bell. 2.

The stag bounded across the stage. 3. The huge bear gave the huntsman a fearful hug. 4. The blaze of the forge looked dark red through the fog. 5. The badge was taken out of the bag. They sang a dirge, while the gravediggers were digging the grave.

CHAPTER XI.

THE W AND R.

THE two letters w and r seem to have a disturbing influence upon the vowels that go with them—the w on the vowel that follows, and the r on the vowel that precedes it. The w often gives to an A the sound of o; and an r gives to an E the sound of A, and also makes it very difficult to distinguish between the sounds of ER, IR, and UR, as in *her, fir, fur*. Special practice in words which contain these letters is therefore necessary.

was	dirt	quirk	churl	turn
war	girt	Turk	whirl	stern
what	pert	shirk	twirl	firm
wad	skirt	serf	chirp	germ
wan	blurt	turf	curb	term
wash	flirt	urge	curve	sperm
thwart	spurt	dirge	nerve	—
watch	squirt	merge	serve	word
—	bird	purge	swerve	work
So with qu	curd	serge	—	world
quaff	herd	surge	burst	worth
quash	third	verge	durst	worse
—	birth	birch	first	—
fir	firth	lurch	thirst	dearth
fur	girth	perch	urn	—
her	mirth	church	burn	hearth
sir	dirk	curl	fern	clerk
burr	jerk	furl	churn	Derby
purr	lurk	girl		
—	murky	hurl		

Exceptions: war, wag, whack, quack.

DICTION EXERCISE 46.—1. The dry fern caught fire and burn^t rapidly. 2. We were the first that ever

burst into that silent sea. 3. He spoke to the girl in a churlish manner. 4. He spurted the water out of his squirt all over the serge robe. 5. He was firm in giving notice for next term. 6. The bird hopped about among the herd. 7. The fieldfare perched on the birch-tree. 8. The clerk brought word that there was a dearth of provisions in Derbyshire. 9. He urged me to the very verge of the foaming surge.

CHAPTER XII.

Rules of Thumb for the Increment of Words.

RULE I.—ACCENT DOUBLES THE LAST CONSONANT.

THIS rule covers a great deal of ground ; and, if thoroughly understood, will keep the learner straight in several thousand words. Take *tub* and *tube*. In *tub* the accent strikes the *b*; in *tube* it strikes the *u*. Therefore we write *tubbing* with two *b*'s ; but not so in *tubing*. So with *hop* and *hope*. We write *hopping* and *hoping*. Compare also *repelled* and *repealed*; *smiting* and *smitten*. (The learner has thus only to notice the accent for himself.)

bar, barring	flit, flitting	man, manning
bear, bearing	fleet, fleeting	mean, meaning
bet, betting	gad, gadding	map, mapping
beat, beating	goad, goading	mope, moping
brag, bragging	get, getting	net, netting
break, breaking	greet, greeting	neat neater
char, charring	hap, happy	pin, pinning
chair, chairing	heap, heaping	pine, pining
cram, cramming	hop, hopping	pip, pippen
cream, creaming	hope, hoping	pipe, piping
crop, cropping	hug, hugging	plan, planning
creep, creeping	huge, hugely	plane, planing
dip, dipper	jar, jarring	pop, popping
deep, deeper	jeer, jeering	peep, peeping
drop, dropping	lap, lapping	ram, ramming
droop, drooping	leap, leaping	roam, roaming

rid, ridding	slip, slippery	stun, stunning
ride, riding	sleep, sleepy	stone, stoning
rip, ripping	slit, slitting	sun, sunny
ripe, riper	slight, slighting	soon, sooner
rob, robbing	sop, sopping	tan, tanning
robe, robing	soap, soaping	tune, tuning
scar, scarred	spar, sparring	tar, tarred
scare, scared	spare, sparing	tear, tearing
scud, scudding	spin, spinning	top, topping
skate, skating	spine, spiny	tope, toping
set, setting	spit, spitting	wad, wadding
seat, seating	spite, spiting	wade, wading
sham, shamming	spur, spurring	wag, wagging
shame, shaming	spear, spearing	wage, waging
ship, shipping	star, starry	war, warring
sheep, sheepish	stare, staring	wear, wearing
shop, shopping	stem, stemming	wed, wedded
soap, soapy	steam, steaming	weed, weeded
shun, shunning	step, stepping	wet, wetting
shine, shining	steep, steeping	weep, weeping
skin, skinning	stir, stirring	whip, whipping
screen, screening	steer, steering	wipe, wiping
slop, sloppy	strip, stripped	win, winning
slope, sloping	stripe, striped	whine, whining

DICTATION EXERCISE 47.—1. The birds were shunning the shining glades. 2. The ship was steaming down the river and stemmed the foaming tide. 3. The sailors were tearing the oakum and tarring the small boat. 4. The little boy was hardly treated : he got a whipping for not wiping his slate. 5. He lost the wadding as he was wading in the stream. 6. The sooner the patient gets into the sunny air, the better.

ACCENTED DISSYLLABLES.

abut, abutting	appal, appalling
abuse, abusing	appeal, appealing
admit, admittance	bestir, bestirring
admire, admiring	beseem, beseeching

commit, committing
commute, commuting

compel, compelling
compile, compiling

demur, demurring
demure, demurer

repel, repelling
repeal, repealing

refit, refitting
fight, fighting

remit, remitting
remote, remoter

transmit, transmitting
transmute, transmuted

DICTATION EXERCISE 48.—1. The sight was appalling and appealed very strongly to our feelings. 2. The committee intended commuting the punishment. 3. I am compiling all the details about the refitting of the fleet. 4. She looked demurer than ever, when we demurred to her statement. 5. There is not the remotest chance of his remitting the money in time. 6. We felt compelled to be an admiring, though hardly a willing, audience.

EXCEPTION (*u*).—This rule does not apply to final *l*, which is doubled whether the accent strikes it or not. Thus in *cudgel*, the accent strikes the *u*, and yet we write *cudgelling*.

WORDS ENDING IN *l* WHICH DOUBLE THE FINAL CONSONANT.

apparel	duel	level	travel
bowel	embowel	libel	revel
cancel	enamel	marshal	rival
carol	equal	marvel	rowel
cavil	gambol	model	shovel
channel	gospel	panel	shrivel
chisel	gravel	parcel	snivel
counsel	grovel	pencil	tassel
cudgel	jewel	pistol	trammel
dial	kennel	pommel	unkennel
dishevel	label	quarrel	wool—woollen
drivel	laurel	ravel	

EXCEPTION (*b*).—Some words ending in *p* and *s* double the *p* or *s*, though the accent does not strike them : worshipped, worshipping, worshipper ; biassed, unbiassed.

EXCEPTION (*c*).—*Gas* ought to double the *s*, but does not. We write *gases*, *gaseous*.

DICTATION EXERCISE 49.—1. The woollen cloth shrivelled up a great deal. **2.** They kept on quarrelling for a long time, and then fell to cudgelling each other. **3.** That is my unbiassed opinion. **4.** The worshippers in the chapel had travelled a long way. **5.** The sculptor was chiselling the hand of the statue. **6.** They revelled in the new and unequalled gaseous combinations they had discovered.

RULE 11.—y WITH A CONSONANT BEFORE IT BECOMES i

NOUNS.	ADJECTIVES.	VERBS.
ally, allies	merry, merrier	ally, allied
abbey, abbeys	gay, gayer	allay, allayed
jelly, jellies	busy, busier	pry, pried
pulley, pulleys	coy, coyer	pray, prayed
pony, ponies	giddy, giddier	carry, carried
money, moneys	grey, greyer	convey, conveyed
gallery, galleries		defy, defied
galley, galleys		delay, delayed

DICTATION EXERCISE 50.—1. The girl looks both merrier and gayer. **2.** We were carried in a new kind of conveyance. **3.** We were long delayed, though we defied both weather and tide. **4.** Her cries for the keys were incessant. **5.** Though I prayed her not to do so, she pried into the whole business. **6.** The royal family is allied to the Germans.

Give the plurals of the following :—

ally	eddy	penny	effigy
alley	kidney	pony	apology
army	fancy	joy	envoy
abbey	ferry	poppy	embassy
beauty	turkey	reply	atrocitv
berry	money	toy	turnkey
chimney	fury	valley	necessity
body	gipsy	ruby	villany
donkey	jelly	study	propensity
copy	jury	convoy	magistracy
essay	monkey	attorney	incendiary
dairy	lady	comedy	tourney
journey	lily	gallery	seminary
daisy	pulley	galley	eccentricity

DICTATION EXERCISE 51.—1. The attorney plucked the daisies and brought them to her. 2. Hand me two copies of these essays. 3. The gipsies stole the donkeys. 4. The armies had to make long journeys in the winter. 5. The turkeys gobbled up the berries. 6. The babies played about in the valley.

Add *er* to the adjectives, and *ing* and *ed* to the verbs in :

busy	noisy	fry	supply
easy	lofty	defray	stray
giddy	clumsy	pity	convoy
happy	ugly	convey	portray
lovely	worthy	pry	enjoy
merry	ally	obey	vary
greedy	allay	essay	amplify
speedy	carry	annoy	multiply
tidy	dry	tarry	occupy
rosy	defy	try	prophesy
lively	pray	survey	supply
stately	decay	descrie	buy
shady	espy	employ	buoy
lucky	fancy	delay	typify

DICTATION EXERCISE 52.—1. They defied wind and rain, and journeyed on till they descried the chimneys of the old hall. 2. We were supplied with strawberries, and enjoyed them very much. 3. The boys are lazier than ever. 4. We were buoyed up by the hope of enjoying the buying of the canoe. 5. We were annoyed by their staying. 6. We are supplied with provisions by the purveyor for the royal family.

EXCEPTION (*a*).—But if two *ii*'s would be the result, keep the *y*.

The reason of this is plain ; it would be awkward to write two *ii*'s, as in *triing*. Therefore we write *drying*, *trying*, *babyish*, *copyist*, and so on.

EXCEPTIONS (*b*).—Gaily, daily, drily, laid, paid, said, unlaid, unpaid, unsaid.

EXERCISE.—Add *ing*, *ish*, or *ist* to—

curry	occupy	easy	flurry
decay	weary	bury	worry
sleepy	copy	envy	hurry
happy	magnify	lazy	

EXCEPTION (*b*).—Proper names keep the *v*, as : The Eight Henrys, the Miss Ponsonbys, the Maanlys are coming to dinner. BUT we write "The Two *Sicilies*."

TEST EXERCISE (all cases mixed).—Add appropriate suffixes* to the following—three to each :—

fancy	supply	sleepy	worthy
employ	journey	essay	pray
busy	penny	speedy	supply
boy	abbey	buy	employ
convey	pony	dry	gallery
silly	money	envoy	galley

RULE III.—DOUBLE *ll* LOSES ONE *l*, WHEN COMPOUNDED.

Thus we write *full* and *fill*; but we also write *fulfil*.

{ all	{ dwell	{ chill	{ wilt	{ bull
{ although	{ dwelt	{ chilblain	{ wilful	{ bulrush
{ all	{ till	{ dull	{ full	{ bell
{ alone	{ until	{ dulness	{ fulness	{ belfry

EXERCISE.—Add suffixes to—

(a) all	chill	(b) Add <i>full</i> to	
dull	bell	youth	will
full	ell	use	doubt
fill	well	skill	spoon
bell			

DICTATION EXERCISE 53.—1. The lad is extremely wilful. 2. His dulness is beyond remedy. 3. Did he fulfil all his promises? 4. He dwelt under the belfry. 5. He was struck on the elbow. 6. If you are doubtful about the medicine, give the patient another spoonful.

EXCEPTIONS (*a*).—The exceptions to this rule are numerous, as English practice has never been carefully regulated on this point. Thus we write—

welfare	welcome	belfry	befall
and	and	and	and
farewell	unwell	bellman	befal

And yet we always write—

downfall	unwell	stillness	undersell
waterfall	smallness	stillborn	millstone
allspice	illness	tallness	millrace
farewell	shrillness	downhill	

* A *suffix* is an addition to the end, a *prefix* to the beginning of a word.

DICTATION EXERCISE 54.—1. He was very unwell; but his welcome to me was as gracious as ever. 2. The bellman mounted to the belfry and tolled the bell. 3. Farewell, I shall never be unmindful of your welfare. 4. He has not yet got over his illness. 5. The waterfall is not far from the millrace. 6. We ran down hill as hard as we could.

RULE IV.—FINAL *e* IS DROPPED BEFORE A VOWEL-SUFFIX.

{ cure	{ sense	{ slave	{ rogue	{ arrive
{ cur-able	{ sens-ible	{ slav-ish	{ rogu-ish	{ arrival

EXERCISE.—Add one or more vowel-suffixes to—

oblige	plague	glance	cure
manage	ice	rogue	judge
village	ease	sense	fleece

EXCEPTIONS (a).—The *e* which is used to keep *c* and *g* soft cannot be lost. Thus we write *peaceable*, *serviceable*, *changeable*, *chargeable*, *noticeable*, *courageous*, *advantageous*, *outrageous*, *singeing*, *swingeing*.

EXCEPTIONS (b).—The endings *ie*, *ye*, *oe*, and *ee* retain the *e*. If they lost it, the word would be very awkward-looking. We write—

dyeing	hieing	shoeing	seeing
eyeing	vieing	hoeing	agreeing

EXCEPTIONS (c).—Final *e* is sometimes dropped even before a consonant-suffix. Thus we write generally *paleness*, *senseless*, and so on. But we also write—

duly	abridgment	awful	wisdom
truly	lodgment	wholly	width
judgment	acknowledgment	argument	

TEST EXERCISE.—Add one or more suffixes to—

shoe	awe	outrage	lodge
change	dye	wise	true
due	eye	whole	singe

DICTATION EXERCISE 55.—1. His abridgment of the case was not very sensible. 2. The horse was wholly unmanageable. 3. I doubt the wisdom and judgment of the decision. 4. The horse felt great uneasiness from the new method of shoeing. 5. The man's business is

dyeing. 6. The ball effected a lodgment in the hull of the ship.

RULE V.—THE ENDING *ic* IS NOW USED INSTEAD OF *ICK*, EXCEPT IN MONOSYLLABLES.

Thus we write—

angelic	critic	frolic	logic	relic
athletic	cubic	panic	lyric	tunic

EXCEPTION (a).—The *k* comes back in the present participle and past tense of all verbs. Thus—

{	frolic	{	mimic	{	physic	{	traffic
	frolicking		mimicking		physicking		trafficking
	frolicked		mimicked		physicked		trafficked

EXCEPTION (b).—The following dissyllables and proper names keep the *k*—

arrack	pinchbeck	paddock	shamrock
attack	bullock	hemlock	mattock
barrack	cassock	hammock	Frederick
ransack	Warwick	Brunswick	Patrick
Limerick	haddock	hillock	Berwick

DICTATION EXERCISE 56.—1. It was a very critical time for the attacking force. 2. They trafficked in all kinds of goods. 3. No boy likes being physicked. 4. The sailor caught a haddock. 5. He is too fond of athletic sports. 6. The girls are frolicking in the meadows.

RULE VI.—*ei* FOLLOWS *c*; *ie* ANY OTHER LETTER.

Thus we write—

{	conceive	{	receive	{	conceit	{	receipt
	achieve		reprieve		belief		brief
{	deceive	{	perceive	{	deceit	{	ceiling
	believe		retrieve		mischief		thief

Other cases are—

chief	fief	grief	liet	sieve	mischievous
-------	------	-------	------	-------	-------------

EXCEPTIONS (a).—There are many exceptions; but by far the most of them have the long sound of *a*. Thus—

deign	heir	rein	vein
eight	heiress	reindeer	weigh
feign	inveigh	skein	weighty
feint	neigh	their	sleight
freight	neighbour	veil	nonpareil
heinous	reign		

The only words in *ei* with the *ē* or *ě* sound are EITHER, NEITHER, SEIZE, OBEISANCE; LEISURE, HEIFER.

The following have an *i* or *ī* sound—

height forfeit foreign sovereign.

DICTION EXERCISE 57.—1. We perceived the retriever making his way into the marsh. 2. I believe that she never tried to deceive me. 3. The thieves broke through the ceiling. 4. The heiress signed a receipt for the money. 5. I had as lief go to sea in a sieve as sail with such a weight of cargo. 6. The foreigner did him a deal of mischief. 7. She seized the veil and hid her grief. 8. The sovereign claims the land as a fief. 9. Neither of the thieves showed much sleight-of-hand.

RULE VII.—*dis* IS NOT *diss*; AND *mis* IS NOT *miss*.

This rule is stated with an intentional quaintness, to meet a common error. Another way of putting it would be: CAUTION! *See whether the word or root begins with s or not, when you add DIS and MIS.*

Words—

{ appoint	{ satisfy	{ arm	{ ease
{ disappoint	{ dissatisfy	{ disarm	{ disease
{ honest	{ syllable	{ spend	{ state
{ dishonest	{ dissyllable	{ misspend	{ misstate
{ take	{ construe	{ demeanour	
{ mistake	{ misconstrue	{ misdemeanour	

Roots—

{ —sect	{ —semble	{ —sent	{ —seminate
{ dissect	{ dissemble	{ dissent	{ disseminate
{ —tinguish	{ —suade	{ —chievous	
{ distinguish	{ dissuade	{ mischievous	

DICTION EXERCISE 58.—1. None but a dishonest man will dissemble or misstate a fact. 2. He felt both disappointed and dissatisfied. 3. He misspent much of his time in mischievous undertakings; and now disease has prostrated his strength. 4. He disobeyed me frequently; and his work fell into disorder. 5. He did me a great disservice by dissuading me from accompanv-

ing him to the discussion. 6. Take care not to misspell or to mistake such words as the above. 7. *Misshape* is a dissyllable, and *misconstrue* is a trisyllable.

CHAPTER XIII.

INFLECTIONS.

WHEN a word is changed for number, or for person, or for tense, it either has the root-vowel altered, or something added. When any letters are added, the word itself sometimes undergoes a change.

I. NOUNS.—*Number*

(a) Add *s* for the plural. Boy, boys ; horse, horses.

(b) To *s*, *sh*, *ch*, *x*, *z*, and *o* add *es*. Gas, gases ; lash, lashes ; church, churches ; box, boxes ; topaz, topazes ; cargo, cargoes.

EXCEPTIONS : cantos, quartos, grottos, mottos, solos.

(c) *F* turns into *ves*. (The reason is, the singular in old English had a *v*.) Loaf, loaves ; knife, knives.

EXCEPTIONS : (1) fites, strifes ; (2) roofs, puffs, turfs, beliefs.

(d) Some nouns take *en* or *ren*. Ox, oxen ; child, children ; brother, brethren.

(e) Some nouns change the root-vowel. Tooth, teeth ; goose, geese ; mouse, mice ; foot, feet.

The following are foreign plurals :

LATIN.

formula	formulæ	appendix	appendices
tumulus	tumuli	genus	genera
radius	radii	hiatus	hiatus
animalculum	animalcula	series	series
	(never æ)	species	species
radix	radices	superficies	superficies

GREEK.

phenomenon	phenomena	axis	axes
analysis	analyses	miasma	miasmata
basis	bases	(bad air)	

HEBREW.

Cherub, cherubim ; seraph, seraphim.

ITALIAN.

Bandit, banditti ; virtuoso, virtuosi.

2. NOUNS.—*Gender.*

(a) If the masculine ends in **OR** or in **ER**, the **o** or **e** before the **R** is lost in the feminine :

actor	actress	founder	foundress
ambassador	ambadress	hunter	huntress
benefactor	benefactress	instructor	instructress
director	directress	master	mistress
emperor	empress	protector	protectress
enchanter	enchantress	traitor	traitress
executor	executrix		

EXCEPTIONS : authoress, prioress, tutoress, mayoress.

DICTATION EXERCISE 59.—1. The empress ordered them to dig into the tumuli. 2. She sang like an enchantress. 3. The mayoress was astonished at these phenomena. 4. The ambassadors' trunks were smashed in the collision. 5. The axes of the wheels were broken. 6. No water is without some animalcula.

3. *Case.*

Add 's for the possessive singular ; and ' ALONE for possessive plural. John, John's ; boys, boys' hats.

EXCEPTION.—If the plural do NOT end in *s*, then add an ' AND an *s*. Men, men's hats.

4. ADJECTIVES.

The only rule applicable to them is Rule I. on p. 33.

5. ADVERBS.

The same remark applies to adverbs.

6. VERBS.

The only difficulty in spelling in verbs is to be found in what are called the "irregular verbs." A classified list of these is therefore given here.

1. Verbs which change their vowel sound.

- (a) EA O (or A) O and N or NE
 bear (carry) bore (bare) borne
 bear bore (bare) born
 break, swear, tear, wear.
- (b) Ā OO Ā and EN
 forsake forsook forsaken
 shake, take.
- (c) EE Ē Ē
 bleed bled bled
 breed, feed, meet, speed, [read].
- (a) EĀ EĀ or Ā EĀ and EN
 beat beat beaten
 eat ate eaten
- (e) EĀ Ā or Ō Ō and N or EN
 cleave clove cloven
 shear, speak, steal, weave, freeze.
- (f) ĒĀ or Ē Ā or Ō O and EN
 get got got
 forget forgot forgotten
 tread trod trodden
- (g) I I I and EN
 bite bit bitten
 chide, hide, slide.
- (h) I Ā Ū
 begin began begun
 drink, ring, shrink, sink, sling, spin, spring, stink, swim.
- (i) I Ū Ū.
 cling clung clung
 dig, fling, stick, sting, strike, string, swing, wring.
 [win, won (pronounce won as if *wun*).]
- (j) I Ā Ā
 sit sat sat or seated
 spit spat spat or spit
- (k) I Ā I and EN
 bid bade bidden

(l)	I	Ō or Ȯ	ō or ȯ
	abide	abode	abode
	shine	shone	shone
(m)	I or Ī	Ā or ŌĪ	Y and N or EN
	lie	lay	lain
	give	gave	given
(n)	I	ō	Y and N or EN
	drive	drove	driven
	ride, rise, arise, smite, stride, strive, thrive, write.		
(o)	I	ou	ou
	bind	bound	bound
		find, fight, grind, wind.	
(p)	ow	ew	own
	blow	blew	blown
	crow	crew	[crowed]
	grow, know, throw, show, [fly].		
(q) u	(or o sounded like u)	Ā or Ā	u (or o sounded like u)
	run	ran	run
	come	came	come
	become	became	become

(r) *Unique Forms.*

awake, awoke, awoke; choose, chose, chosen;
draw, drew, drawn; fall, fell, fallen; hang, hung,
hung; hold, held, held; see, saw, seen; seethe,
sod, sodden; shoot, shot, shot; slay, slew, slain;
stand, stood, stood.

2. *Verbs which, besides changing the vowel sound, require d or t to be added as a suffix in the past tense and the past participle.*

(a)	EE or ĒĀ	ĔĀ or Ĕ and D or T	Ĕ and D or T
	bereave	berest	berest
	creep	crept	crept
	deal	dealt	dealt
	dream, dreamt (dreamed), dreamt or dreamed; feel, felt, felt; flee, fled, fled; hear, heard, heard; keep, kept, kept; leave, left, left; mean, meant, meant; sleep, slept, slept; sweep, swept, swept; weep, wept, wept.		

(b)	EE	OU and T	OU and T
	beseech	besought	besought
	seek	sought	sought
	[teach	taught	taught]
(c)	Ē	Ō and D	Ō and D
	sell	sold	sold
	tell	told	told
(d)	O or OE	Ō and D or T	Ō and D or T
	lose	lost	lost
	shoe	shod	shod
(e)	ING	OUGHT	OUGHT
	bring	brought	brought
	[think	thought	thought]

(f) *Unique Forms.*

buy	bought	bought
can	could	—
catch	caught	caught
clothe, clothed, clad or clothed; do, did, done; may, might, —; owe, ought, —; say, said, said; shall, should, —; will, would, —; work, wrought, wrought.		

3. *Verbs in which the past tense belongs to the weak and the past participle to the strong conjugation.*

engrave	engraved	engraven or graven
hew	hewed	hewn or hewed
lade	laded	laden
load	loaded	laden

mow, rive, saw, shape, shave, shew or show, sow,
strew, swell, wash, wax.

4. *Verbs in which the final consonant is modified, but not the vowel sound.*

bend, bent, bent; build, built, built; gild, gilt,
gilded or gilt; gird, girt or girded, girt or girded;
lend, lent, lent; rend, rent, rent; send, sent, sent;
spend, spent, spent; wend, went or wended,*
wended.

* N.B. Wended is only used in the sense—he wended his way.

5. *Verbs in which there is no change.*

burst	burst	burst
cast, cost	cut, hit, hurt, knit, let, put, rid, set, shed,	
	shut, slit, split, spread, thrust.	

6. *Anomalous Verbs.*

am	was	been
dare	durst or dared	dared
go	went*	gone
have	had (hav-e-d)	had
make	made (mak-e-d)	made

DICTATION EXERCISE 60.—1. He read hard all last winter. 2. She bade him go and work in the garden. 3. The sun shone brightly on the glittering spires. 4. He wrote three letters to his uncle. 5. They slew thirty thousand of the enemy. 6. He has not dealt fairly with me. 7. I did not know what he meant. 8. The gentleman who taught you thought you a better scholar than you really are. 9. He said nothing, but wrought on. 10. The seed was carefully sown.

[Other exercises can easily be given.]

CHAPTER XIV.

PREFIXES.

I. ENGLISH PREFIXES.

A is the form which *at* takes before a noun, as *afield*, *ashore*, *aboard*.

BE has various functions, as in

{ head	{ spread	{ hold
{ behead	{ bespread	{ behold (to hold in the eye)
{ wail	{ dim	{ fall
{ bewail	{ bedim	{ befall

Be in *beside*, &c., means *by*.

EN, signifying to make, becomes **EM** before *b* or *p*.
Enable, to make able; *enlarge*, to put at large.

{ balm	{ bark	{ bitter
{ embalm	{ embark	{ embitter

* This word is the past tense of *to wend*.

FOR, which means AWAY, must not be confounded with FORE, which means BEFORE: thus—*forbid* is to bid NOT to do a thing; *forewarn* is to warn beforehand.

{ <i>forget</i>	{ <i>forlorn</i>	{ <i>forbear</i>
{ <i>foresee</i>	{ <i>foremost</i>	{ <i>foretell</i>

OVER unites with several words, as *overcharge*, *overreach* (with two *r*'s).

UN is equal to not; as *unspeakable*, *unwilling*, *unapproachable*, *unnatural* (with two *n*'s).

WITH is equal to against. *Withstand*, to stand against, or oppose; *withhold* (two *h*'s), to hold against, or in defiance of.

2. LATIN PREFIXES.

<i>Prefixes.</i>	<i>Force.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
AB,	from, away	<i>Absent</i> ,	away from.
AD,	to, at, near	<i>Admit</i> ,	to let to.
ANTE,	before	<i>Antecedent</i> ,	going before.
BENE,	well	<i>Benefactor</i> ,	one who does well.
CIRCUM,	around, about	<i>Circumfluent</i> ,	flowing around.
CIS,	on this side	<i>Cisatlantic</i> ,	on this side the Atlantic.
CON,	with, together	<i>Connect</i> ,	to tie together.
CONTRA,	against	<i>Contradict</i> ,	to speak against.
DE,	from, down	{ <i>Depart</i> ,	to part from.
		{ <i>Descend</i> ,	to go down.
DIS,	away	<i>Dismiss</i> ,	to send away.
E,	out	<i>Eject</i> ,	to cast out.
EXTRA,	beyond	<i>Extraordinary</i> ,	beyond ordinary.
IN,	in, into, not	<i>Insert</i> ,	to put in or into.
INTER,	between	<i>Interpose</i> ,	to put between.
INTRO,	within	<i>Introduce</i> ,	to bring in.
MIS,	wrongly	<i>Misguide</i> ,	to guide wrongly (one <i>s</i>).
MALE,	badly	<i>Malefactor</i> ,	one who does badly.
OB,	against	<i>Object</i> ,	to throw or urge against.
PER,	through	<i>Perforate</i> ,	to bore through.
POST,	after	<i>Postscript</i> ,	what is written after.
PRE,	before	<i>Prejudge</i> ,	to judge beforehand.
PRETER,	beyond	<i>Preternatural</i> ,	beyond nature.
PRO,	forth	<i>Produce</i> ,	to bring forth.
RE,	again, back	<i>Review</i> ,	to view again.
RETRO,	backwards	<i>Retrograde</i> ,	to go backwards.
SE,	aside, apart	<i>Secede</i> ,	to go apart.

SEMI, half	<i>Semicircle</i> , a half circle.
SUB, under, after	<i>Subscribe</i> , to write under.
SUBTER, under	<i>Submarine</i> , under the sea.
SUPER, over, above	<i>Supernatural</i> , above the natural.
TRANS, across, over	<i>Transcend</i> , to climb or pass over.
ULTRA, beyond	<i>Ultramontane</i> , beyond the mountains.

3.—GREEK PREFIXES.

<i>Prefixes.</i>	<i>Force.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
A, not or without		<i>Apathy</i> , without feeling (pathos).	
AMPHI, about, on both sides		<i>Amphitheatre</i> , a theatre with seats about; <i>amphibious</i> , living in both land or water.	
ANA, again, or back		<i>Analyse</i> , to resolve or loose (into the component parts) again.	
ANTI, opposite to, in opposition to		<i>Antarctic</i> , opposite to the Arctic (circle); <i>antagonist</i> , one who contends against another; <i>antidote</i> , something given against.	
APPO, or away		<i>Apostle</i> (sent from), a missionary; <i>apostate</i> , one who falls away from his party.	
AUTO, self		<i>Autograph</i> , self-written (as "an autograph letter from the Queen"); <i>autobiography</i> , a biography of oneself.	
CATA, down		<i>Cataract</i> , a waterfall.	
DIA, through		<i>Diameter</i> , a line passing through the middle; <i>diagonal</i> , a line through a parallelogram from one angle to the other.	
EK, from or out of		<i>Eclectic</i> , selected from.	
EN } EM }	in or on	<i>Emphasis</i> , force or stress laid on a word or words in pronunciation.	
EPI, upon, on, over, to		<i>Epidemic</i> , upon the people or, very prevalent; <i>epistle</i> , a writing sent to, a letter.	
HYPER, above		<i>Hypercritical</i> , over-critical.	
HYPO, under		<i>Hypocrite</i> , one who keeps under or conceals his real sentiments.	

<i>Prefixes.</i>	<i>Force.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
META,	beyond	<i>Metaphor</i> ,	an applying a word beyond its proper meaning.
PARA,	beside, from	<i>Parallel</i> ,	beside one another ; <i>parasol</i> , keeping the sun from ; <i>paradox</i> , from or contrary to the general opinion.
PERI,	round about	<i>Perimeter</i> ,	the measure round.
SYN	} with or together with	<i>Synthesis</i> ,	a placing together.
SY			
SYL			
SYM			

Note.—In composition, SYN becomes SY, as in *system* ; SYL, as in *syllable* ; and SYM, as in *sympathy* (compassion).

EXERCISE 10.—Write sentences which contain the following words :—

eject	autobiography	paradox	paragraph
interpose	prejudice	supernatural	amphibious
diameter	recede	preternatural	

CHAPTER XV.

I. ENGLISH SUFFIXES.

<i>Suffixes.</i>	<i>Force.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
ATE	} to make	{	<i>Terminate</i> , to make an end to.
EN			<i>Soften</i> , to make soft.
AR			<i>Beggar</i> , one who begs.
NER	} one who	{	<i>Partner</i> , one who has a part.
STER			<i>Teamster</i> , one who drives a team.
YER			<i>Lawyer</i> , one who is versed in law.
ESS,	a female	<i>Lioness</i> , a she-lion.	
NESS,	state of	<i>Rudeness</i> , state of being rude.	
ERN,	relating to	<i>Eastern</i> , relating to the east.	
FUL,	full of	<i>Hopeful</i> , full of hope.	
LESS,	without	<i>Homeless</i> , without a home.	
ISH	} somewhat	{	<i>Reddish</i> , somewhat red.
SOME			<i>Lonesome</i> , somewhat lonely.
SHIP	} the state of	{	<i>Hardship</i> , misfortune.
HOOD			<i>Childhood</i> , the state of being a child.

<i>Suffixes.</i>	<i>Force.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
DOM,	the jurisdiction of	Popedom,	jurisdiction of the Pope.
KIN	} little	Lambkin,	a little lamb.
LING		Gosling,	a little goose.
OCK		Hillock,	a little hill.
ET		Floweret,	a little flower.
LET		Ringlet,	a little ring

2. LATIN SUFFIXES.

<i>Suffixes.</i>	<i>Force.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
FV,	to make	Amplify,	to make ample.
ER	} one who	Payer,	one who pays.
OR		Actor,	one who acts.
ITY	} quality, or state	Publicity,	state of being public.
CY		Privacy,	quality of being private.
ANCE		Vigilance,	state of being vigilant.
ENCY		Tendency,	state of tending.
ENCE		Adherence,	quality of adhering.
UDE	} the act of	Quietude,	state of being quiet.
MENT		Movement,	act of moving.
URE		Seizure,	act of seizing.
AL	} pertaining or relating to	Fatal,	pertaining to fate.
IC		Heroic,	pertaining to a hero.
AN		African,	pertaining to Africa.
INE		Serpentine,	pertaining to a serpent.
ILE		Infantile,	pertaining to an infant.
AR	} full of	Consular,	relating to a consul.
ICAL		Poetical,	relating to a poet.
OUS		Dangerous,	full of danger.
OSE		Verbose,	full of words.
ABLE		Traceable,	that may be traced.
IBLE	} be ; fit to be	Edible,	fit to be eaten.
AGE,		Cartage,	the act of carting.
ULE		Globule,	a little globe.
CULE		Animalcule,	a little animal.
CLE		Tubercle,	a little tumour.
ICLE		Particle,	a little part.

3. GREEK SUFFIXES.

<i>Suffixes.</i>	<i>Force.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>
IZE,	to make	Civilize,	to make civil.
OID,	having the form of	Spheroid,	having the form of a sphere.

4. FRENCH SUFFIXES.

<i>Suffixes.</i>	<i>Force.</i>	<i>Example.</i>	<i>Definition.</i>
SAN	} one who	{ Partisan,	one who sides with a party.
ZEN		{ Citizen,	one who dwells in a city.

CHAPTER XVI.

WORDS OF LIKE SOUND BUT DIFFERENT LETTERING.

Adds, does add.	He adds up the numbers.
Adze, a cooper's axe.	He smoothed the log with his adze.
Air, the atmosphere.	Ere the heir went to Ayr,
Ayr, a town in Scotland.	the air was ne'er too
Ere, before.	strong for his health.
E'er, ever.	
Heir, one that inherits.	
All, every one.	All he used was an awl.
Awl, a tool for boring.	
Ant, an insect.	An ant bit my aunt.
Aunt, a parent's sister.	
Arc, part of a circle.	He drew an arc on the side
Ark, a chest or vessel.	of the ark.
Assent, to agree to.	They would not assent to
Ascent, the act of ascending.	an ascent in the winter.
Bare, naked ; did bear.	The bear made his way to
Bear, a wild beast ; to carry ; to suffer.	a bare rock.
Barque, a small ship.	The barque had a cargo of
Bark, the rind of a tree ; to peel.	Peruvian bark.
Beech, a kind of tree.	The beech stands alone on
Beach, the shore of the sea.	the beach.
Been, participle of <i>be</i> .	I have been weighing this
Bean, a kind of vegetable.	large bean.

Beet, a kind of vegetable.	Beet-root sugar does not
Beat, to strike, to surpass.	beat that made of sugar-
	cane.
Be, to exist.	Be busy and happy like the
Bee, an insect.	bee.
Beer, malt liquor.	Give some beer to the men
Bier, a frame for carrying	who carried the bier.
the dead.	
Berry, a small fruit.	We buried the berry in the
Bury, to inter.	ground.
Berth, sleeping-place in a	The sailor lay in his berth
ship.	on the queen's birth-day.
Birth, coming into life.	
Bow, to bend, to stoop.	He had to bow under the
Bough, a branch.	bough.
Borne, carried.	He was borne by ten men
Bourn, a limit or boundary.	to his last bourn.
Brays, as an ass ; pounds in	The ass brays ; the tin-
a mortar.	man will braze the tap.
Braze, to solder with brass.	
Broach, to pierce.	Do not think of broaching
Brooch, an ornamental pin.	the cask with a brooch.
Burrow, rabbit-holes.	There is a large burrow not
Borough, a town.	far from Scarborough.
Canon, a rule of the church ;	The canon did not like the
a clergyman of a cathed-	noise of the cannons.
ral.	
Cannon, a great gun.	
Cast, to throw.	He cast aside all regard to
Caste, a class.	caste.
Casque, a helmet.	The casque fell into the
Cask, a barrel.	wine-cask.
Ceiling, of a room.	The sealing-wax is not the
Sealing-wax.	colour of the ceiling.
Cession, a giving up.	A cession of the island was
Session, a sitting.	made in the session of '71.
Chagrin, vexation.	He felt much chagrin at
Shagreen, the skin of a kind	the loss of his shagreen
of fish.	case.

Check, to restrain.
Cheque, an order for money.

It was a check to his prosperity to lose the cheque for £1,000.

Char, to work by the day.
Chair, a movable seat.

The charwoman is dusting the chairs.

Cereal, pertaining to corn.
Serial, pertaining to a series.

Wheat is a cereal; *Cassell's Magazine* is a serial.

Choose, to select.
Chews, with the teeth.

Choose the animal which chews the cud.

Chord, a musical harmony.
Cord, a string.

Chords are made on the piano with both hands.

Cite, to summon.
Site, situation.
Sight, the sense of seeing, or the thing seen.

Cite him before the court to tell us about the site of the house that is now in sight.

Clarke, a surname.
Clerk, a clergyman; an accountant.

Mr. Clarke is a clerk.

Coarse, not fine.
Course, a running.

His mind is coarse; and, of course, so are his manners.

Compliment, an act or expression of civility.

The admiral paid the captain a compliment on his full complement of men.

Complement, the full number.

Core, the heart or inner part.

Cut the core out of the apple.

Corps, a body of soldiers.

He belongs to a volunteer corps.

Coarser, more coarse.
Courser, a swift horse.

This cob looks coarser than the high-bred courser.

Colonel, in the army.
Kernel, in a nut.

The colonel threw away the kernel instead of the shell.

Creak, to make a grating noise.

The ship's helm was heard to creak as she sailed up the creek.

Creek, a narrow inlet.

Crews, ships' companies.

The crews were tired of the long cruise.

Cruise, to sail up and down.

Dear, costly.
Deer, an animal.

You paid too dear for the
deer's horns.

Dane, a native of Denmark.
Deign, to condescend.

The Dane would not deign
to call upon him.

Dew, vapour that falls after
sunset.

In due time the dew will
fall.

Due, what is owing.

Die, to expire ; a small
stamp used in coining.

He will die if he does not
get rid of that poisonous
dye.

Dye, colour.

The doe snuffed at the
dough.

Doe, the female deer.

Dough, unbaked paste.

The dun cow has done all
the mischief in the gar-
den.

Dun, a dark yellow colour.

Done, performed.

The does doze in the sha-
dow of the oak.

Does, the plural of *doe*.

Doze, to slumber lightly.

Draught, a drawing, a drink.

He took a draught of beer
before signing the draft.

Draft, a bill of exchange.

Dyeing, colouring.

The colours used for dye-
ing were the cause of his
dying so soon.

Dying, expiring.

He feigned to be fain to
enter the fane.

Fain, desirous.

Fane, a temple.

Feign, to pretend.

The attempt to faint was a
mere feint.

Faint, to swoon.

Feint, a pretence.

His fate was sad ; he met his
death at the August fête.

Fate, destiny.

Fête, a festival.

The young fellow has
brought the fellow for the
wheel.

Fellow, a companion.

Felloe, the rim of a wheel.

Philip gave James a smart
fillip on the ear.

Fillip, a sharp blow.

Philip, a man's name.

The swallows flew down
the flue of the chimney.

Flew, did fly.

Flue, a pipe or chimney.

He was a fool to fill the
glass so full.

Fool, a foolish person.

Full, filled.

Forth, abroad.	He went forth to meet him on the fourth of July.
Fourth, the ordinal of <i>four</i> .	
Foul, dirty, unfair.	It was a foul shot that killed so pretty a fowl.
Fowl, a bird.	
Frays, quarrels.	Many a strong phrase was used in these frays.
Phrase, an expression.	
Fungous, spongy.	The fungous matter was far from being a fungus.
Fungus, a mushroom.	
Furze, prickly shrubs.	The furze was prickly, though we had furs on.
Furs, skins with soft hair.	
Gait, manner of walking.	We noticed his odd gait, as he went through the gate.
Gate, an entrance.	
Gilt adorned with gold.	The picture-frame was gilt.
Guilt, crime, wickedness.	His guilt was too plain.
Grate, for holding fire ; to rub on a rough surface.	The hot ashes in the grate.
Great, large.	Alexander the Great was a great warrior.
Grater, a rasp or rough file.	Bring me a nutmeg-grater.
Greater, comparative of <i>great</i> .	Milton is a greater poet than Pope.
Grease, melted fat.	Candles are made of grease.
Greece, a country.	Greece is south of Turkey.
Grisly, hideous, horrible.	It was a grisly sight.
Grizzly, getting <i>gray</i> .	His hair is somewhat grizzly.
Groan, to sigh deeply.	I heard a groan.
Grown, past participle of <i>grow</i> .	The lad is well-grown.
Grosser, comparative of <i>gross</i> .	The butcher is a man of grosser manners than the grocer.
Grocer, a dealer in tea, &c.	
Groat, fourpence.	He gave a groat to see the grot.
Grot, a grotto or cell.	
Hale, strong, healthy.	The hale old man walked six miles through the hail.
Hail, frozen rain ; to salute.	
Hair, of the head.	The hair on the hare's ears is very fine.
Hare, a wild animal.	
Haul, to drag along.	We hauled the deer into the hall.
Hall, a large room.	

Hart, a kind of stag.
Heart, the centre of cir-
culation.

He'll, for *he will*.
Heel, a part of the foot.
Heal, to cure.

Heard, did hear.
Herd, a collection of cattle.

Hew, to cut, to chop.
Hue, colour.
Hugh, a man's name.

Hie, to hasten.
High, lofty.

Him, objective case of *he*.
Hymn, a sacred song.

Horde, a band.
Hoard, a secret store.

I, myself.
Eye, the organ of sight.

Idle, lazy.
Idol, an image.

I'll, for *I will*.
Aisle, wing of a church.
Isle, an island.

In, within.
Inn, a hotel.

Indict, to accuse.
Indite, to compose.

Jam, a conserve of fruit.
Jamb, a leg or supporter.

Joust, as in a tournament.
Just, fair and right.

Key, for a lock.
Quay, a wharf.

Kill, to deprive of life.
Kiln, a large stove.

The hart was dead—shot
through the heart.

He'll have to take care, if
he wants his heel to heal.

I heard of an enormous
herd of cattle at the fair.

Hugh's hair was of a light
hue. He used to hew
granite.

Hie thee to the high hill.

I heard him sing a hymn.

The horde of robbers found
out his hoard.

I was struck in the eye.

He is an idle fellow.
The idol Dagon fell to
pieces.

I'll walk up and down in
the aisle. The isle is full
of mines.

He took his ease in his inn.

They indicted the prisoner.
He indited a letter.

The jam was spilt on the
chimney-jamb.

They will joust in the lists.
It is not just to Charles.

He lost his key on the
river-quay.

Tom was killed by falling
into the kiln.

Lac, a kind of gum, a 100,000 rupees.	The merchant who has a lac of rupees is in no lack of money.
Lack, to want ; need.	
Lacks, wants, needs.	He lacks sense whose con- duct is lax.
Lax, loose ; vague.	
Lain, participle of <i>lie</i> .	The weeds have lain too long in that lane.
Lane, a narrow passage.	
Leaf, of a tree, book, &c.	I had as lief tear the leaf out.
Lief, willingly.	
Led, past of <i>lead</i> .	He led me to the mouth of the lead-mine.
Lead, a metal.	
Leak, to let in water.	The ship sprang a leak.
Leek, a kind of onion.	There is not a leek in the garden.
Levee, a morning visit to a prince or king.	I attended the last levee at the Palace.
Levy, to bring together.	Gambetta will levy many soldiers.
Limb, a member.	Captain Smith lost a limb.
Limn, to paint.	The painter found it hard to limn her features.
Loan, anything lent.	I thanked him for the loan of the book.
Lone, alone.	He lived in a lone cottage.
Loch, a lake.	The loch is ten miles long.
Lock, of a door.	The lock is out of order.
Maid, girl.	The little maid made a purse for her mother.
Made, did make.	
Mane, the hair on a horse, &c.	The horse's mane wants combing.
Main, principal, chief.	His main delight is to row.
Maize, Indian corn.	Maize is much grown in the United States.
Maze, labyrinth.	He lost his way in the maze.
Marshal, the highest rank in the army.	The marshal had a high opinion of the martial band.
Martial, warlike.	
Mean, low ; a means, to intend or purpose.	His mien is not frank and brave ; it is rather mean.
Mien, air, manner.	

Mede, a native of Media.

Mead, a meadow.

Meed, reward.

Mete, to measure.

Meat, animal food.

Meet, to come together.

Mite, an insect in cheese.

Might, greatness (or strength).

Moan, to lament.

Mown, mowed.

Mote, a very small particle.

Moat, a ditch or trench.

Mews, stables; a kind of sea-birds.

Muse, to meditate.

Nay, no.

Neigh, as a horse.

Nave, the middle of a wheel.

Knave, a rogue.

Need, want.

Knead, to work dough.

New, novel, fresh.

Knew, did know.

Night, time of darkness.

Knight, a title of honour.

Not, a word of denial.

Knot, a tie; a difficulty.

No, not any.

Know, to understand.

Oar, for rowing with.

O'er, over.

Ore, unrefined metal.

Palate, the roof of the mouth.

Palette, a painter's board.

Pallet, a small bed.

The Mede received a fertile mead as the meed of his courage.

Let him mete out the meat to the company when it has to meet.

This cheese is too mity. Samson was a mighty man.

The wounded ox uttered a moan as he lay on the new-mown grass.

Heed not the mote in thy brother's eye.

The moat is broad.

The sea-mews flew over the mews.

It is sweet to muse by the side of a river.

Nay: I did not hear the horse neigh.

The knave stole the nave of the wheel.

They need not knead the dough so long.

He knew of nothing new in the papers.

The knight lost his way in the dark night.

He could not untie the knot.

No: I do not know him.

Let each take an oar and row him o'er the lake.

They smelted the iron ore.

The dish was very pleasant to the palate.

The painter's palette lay on the pallet,

Pale, white, wan ; an enclosure.	He looked quite pale when she dropped the pail.
Pail, a wooden vessel.	
Pane, a square of glass.	He cut his finger with the broken pane ; and he now feels great pain.
Pain, ache.	
Pare, to cut off the rind.	Pare off the skin of this pear, and divide it between the pair of boys.
Pair, a couple.	
Pear, a fruit.	
Paws, feet of a beast.	The marks of the bear's paws made us pause.
Pause, to stop.	
Peace, quiet, rest.	There will be no peace till he gets a piece.
Piece, a portion.	
Peak, a point ; the top.	He had a pique against John, as he was the first to get to the peak.
Pique, a grudge or ill will ; to pride one's self on.	
Peer an equal.	The peer had a pier built at the fishing-place.
Pier, a building of stones projecting into the sea.	
Place, locality.	This is just the place where we caught the large plaice.
Plaice, a flat fish.	
Plane, a plain surface ; a plane tree.	The huge plane grew on the wide plain.
Plain, smooth ; a level country.	
Please, to give pleasure.	Please to listen to all his pleas.
Pleas, pleadings.	
Plum, a fruit ; £100,000.	Tom ate too many plums.
Plumb, a leaden weight at the end of a line.	The mason has lost his plumb-line.
Pole, a long staff.	The gamekeeper had a long pole in his hand.
Poll, to take votes at an election.	Mr. Goodheart stood at the head of the poll.
Practise, to do habitually.	Practise this a little longer ; it needs long practice.
Practice, a custom.	
Praise, applause.	She is too fond of praise.
Prays, does pray.	He prays twice a day.

Pries, looks into officiously.
Prize, a reward.

Quarts, plural of *quart*.
Quartz, a kind of mineral.

Quire, 24 sheets of paper.
Choir, a band of singers.
Rain, water from the clouds.
Reign, to rule.
Rein, part of a bridle.

Raise, to lift up.
Rays, beams of light.
Raze, to level with the ground.

Rap, to strike quickly.
Wrap, to fold in.
Rapt, enraptured.
Rapped, did rap.
Wrapped, did wrap.

Read, to read a book.
Reed, a stalk.
Read, did read.
Red, a colour.

Reck, to care.
Wreck, destruction ; to shatter.

Rest, quiet.
Wrest, to wrench from.

Rhyme, similar sounds at the end of verses.
Rime, hoar frost.
Ring, a round figure ; to sound a bell.
Wring, to twist.

She pries too much into my business.

Tom gained a prize.

Four quarts make one gallon.

The quartz is crushed in the mill.

The choir wanted ten quires of paper.

The rain is heavy.

George III. had a long reign.

The rein broke.

Raise the fallen and the depressed.

The sun's rays shone on the house.

He will raze the walls.

Rap at the door.

Wrap him up carefully.

The rapt poet, wrapped in his warm dressing-gown, did not hear his servant who rapped at the door.

Do not read that book.

He leans on a broken reed.

The book I read has red covers.

The ship was a wreck ; because the sailors were very reckless.

Do not disturb the master's rest.

Wrest the stick from him.

The poet made a rhyme.

The ground is covered with rime.

Ring the bell.

He cannot wring an answer from the man.

Right, just.	It is right for the child
Rite, a ceremony.	to be present at the rite.
Wright, a workman.	The wright cannot write.
Write, to express by letters.	
Rode, did ride.	We rode seven miles along
Road, a way.	that road.
Roe, the female of the hart ;	The roe took to the lake ;
the eggs of a fish.	and we had to row after
Row, a line ; to impel with	her.
oars.	
Rood, the fourth part of an	The cottage has a rood of
acre.	ground in front of it.
Rude, rough.	It is rude to stare so.
Room, space ; an apart-	He is confined to his room,
ment.	as he has a bad rheum.
Rheum, catarrh.	
Root, of a tree or plant.	We dug up the root of the
Route, way ; direction.	tree on our route.
Rows, does row.	He rows after the roes.
Roes, plural of <i>roe</i> .	
Rose, a flower.	
Rough, rugged.	The ice was rough.
Ruff, an article of dress.	Mary lost her ruff.
Rung, did ring.	John has not rung.
Wrung, did wring.	He wrung my hand hard.
Rye, a kind of grain.	Black bread is made of rye.
Wry, crooked.	He made a wry face.
Sail, of a ship.	The boat's sail is for sale.
Sale, the act of selling.	
Satire, a poem censuring	Dryden wrote several able
vice and folly.	satires.
Satyr, a wood-god.	The Satyrs danced in the
	wood.
Seed, that which is sown.	We must not cede the bag
Cede, to give up.	of seed to you.
Seem, to appear.	The seam does not seem
Seam, the line formed by	very well sewn.
sewing.	

Sees, beholds.
 Seas, the plural of *sea*.
 Seize, to take by force.
 See, to perceive; the diocese of a bishop.
 Sea, a part of the ocean.
 Seen, beheld.
 Scene, a view or prospect.
 Sell, to give for money.
 Cell, a cellar; a hermit's hut.
 Sent, did send.
 Scent, a smell.
 Cent., for *centum*, a hundred.
 Shear, to clip.
 Sheer, pure, unmixed.

Sign, a token, a symbol.
 Sine, a line in trigonometry.

Signet, a small seal.
 Cygnet, a young swan.
 Skull, the head.
 Scull, a small oar.

Sleight, a trick.
 Slight, weak, small; to think little of.

Sloe, a wild plum.
 Slow, not swift.

Sow, thus.
 Sow, to scatter seed.
 Sew, to use a needle.

Sole, only; bottom of the foot; a flat fish.
 Soul, the spirit.
 Soar, to fly up.
 Sore, painful part.

What the pirate sees on the seas he thinks he may seize on.

We cannot see so far on the sea as on a hill.

We have all seen the beautiful scene.

The grocer will not sell the sugar.

He was locked up in the cell.

He sent me some scent.

The money was lent at 5 per cent.

The shepherd will shear the sheep.

That is sheer nonsense.

A rainbow in the morning is a bad sign.

He cannot calculate the sine.

She lost the signet.

The cygnet has left its nest.

The skull of the elephant is thick.

I have broken the odd scull.

Sleight-of-hand is mere trickery; we should slight it.

The sloe is a sour plum.

The old horse is very slow.

As we sow, so shall we reap.

She is too learned to sew.

Tom caught a sole.

The soul never dies.

The eagle soared into the air.

The sore is better.

Stake, a post.	The horse was tied to a stake.
Steak, a slice of beef for broiling.	Get me a beefsteak for dinner.
Stare, to gaze on.	Do not stare at any one.
Stair, steps for going up.	She fell down-stairs.
Steal, to take from.	Did the thief steal the steel hammer.
Steel, iron hardened.	
Step, a pace ; a proceeding.	I cannot walk another step.
Steppe, a vast plain.	A Russian division was lost on a steppe one winter.
Stile, steps over a fence.	I crossed the stile.
Style, manner of writing.	The style of Macaulay is very different from that of Hallam.
Straight, direct.	We sailed straight from the strait.
Strait, narrow ; a narrow passage ; a difficulty.	
Some, a part.	Some of the figures in the sum are wrong.
Sum, the amount or whole.	
Subtler, comparative of <i>subtle</i> .	The pleasure of music is a subtler pleasure than that derived from painting.
Sutler, one that sells provisions to an army.	The sutler followed the army of the north.
Suite, retinue ; set of rooms.	The lady has a suite of rooms in the palace.
Sweet, pleasant to the palate.	The music was very sweet.
Tax, a rate or impost.	A tax has been laid on tacks and other nails.
Tacks, small nails.	
Tail of a horse, &c.	Do not pull the dog's tail.
Tale, a story.	The tale was very amusing.
Tier, a row.	We sat in the front tier ;
Tear, water from the eyes.	and the play drew many a tear from our eyes.
Teas, plural of <i>teaz</i> .	The new teas have just come from China.
Tease, to annoy.	Do not tease the child.

Team, a yoke of horses or oxen.	Several teams passed up the road.
Teem, to be full of.	The field teems with insect life.
Time, the material of life.	Better waste money than time.
Thyme, a plant.	Get me a sprig of thyme.
Their, belonging to them.	Their house stood there—
There, in that place.	under the beech-trees.
Threw, did throw.	He threw a stone through the window.
Through, from one end to the other.	
Throne, a seat of state.	The queen sat on her throne.
Thrown, cast.	The man was thrown from his horse.
Throw, to cast.	The attack of gout would throw him into a throe of pain.
Throe, extreme pain.	Two to each seat is one too many.
To, towards.	He wrapped up his big toe in tow moistened.
Too, much ; also.	
Two, twice one.	
Toe, of the foot.	A tun of wine costs more than a ton of iron.
Tow, coarse flax ; to pull with a rope.	
Tun, a large cask ; 252 gallons.	
Ton, 20 hundred (cwt.)	
Tray, a broad shallow trough.	The servant brought in the tray.
Trait, a characteristic or feature.	I do not admire that trait in his character.
Vain, empty, futile ; conceited.	He is vain of his talents.
Vane, a weathercock.	The vane points to the west.
Vein, a blood-vessel ; of metal.	A vein was opened in his arm.
Vale, a valley.	The mist did not quite veil the beauty of the vale.
Veil, a cover to conceal the face.	

Wait, to stay.	Wait till I get rid of this enormous weight.
Weight, heaviness.	
Ware, goods.	This kind of earthenware is easily broken.
Wear, to use.	Your hat will soon wear out.
Wave, of the sea.	The waves came tumbling in on the beach.
Waive, to move the hand ; to omit mentioning.	The chairman waived the usual ceremony.
Way, a road ; manner.	That is not the way to weigh butter.
Weigh, to try the weight of a thing.	
Weald, a wold or forest.	The Sussex weald covers a large district.
Wield, govern.	She cannot wield the sceptre of so mighty a kingdom.
Weather, state of the climate.	I hardly know whether the present state of the weather suits our wethers.
Wether, a sheep.	
Whether, which of two.	
Weak, feeble, infirm.	He was very weak for more than a week.
Week, seven days.	
Won, did win.	John won more than one prize.
One, a number.	
Would, past of <i>will</i> .	He would go through the wood, and so lost his way.
Wood, a forest ; timber.	
Yoke, a frame for coupling oxen.	He bought five yoke of oxen.
Yolk, the yellow of an egg.	The yolk of an egg is yellow.
You, the plural of <i>thou</i> .	Did you see the ewe near the yew-tree?
Yew, a kind of tree.	
Ewe, a sheep.	

ANOTHER SET.

Abel, a man's name.	Abel is hardly able to do the task.
Able, with power to do.	
Allowed, did allow.	We were not allowed to speak aloud.
Aloud, not whispering	

Alter, to change ; to vary.	He will alter the position of the altar a little.
Altar, in a church.	
Augur, a soothsayer ; to predict by signs.	The augur took an auger and bored a hole through the door. -
Auger, an instrument for boring.	
Bald, hairless.	The bald man bawled out my name in the street.
Bawled, did bawl.	
Bored, did bore.	He bored a hole in the board.
Board, a plank.	
Bold, brave.	The bold captain bowled down his enemies like nine-pins.
Bowled, did bowl.	
Boy, a male child.	The boy caught sight of the buoy and clung to it.
Buoy, a mark in the sea.	
Braid, to plait.	Braid her hair.
Brayed, did bray.	The ass brayed in the field.
Brewed, did brew.	Tom has brewed good ale.
Brood, offspring.	The hen has a large brood of chickens.
Bridal, a wedding.	Her bridal ceremonies were splendid.
Bridle, for a horse.	The bridle is broken.
Briton, a native of Britain.	A Briton is a native of Great Britain.
Britain, Great Britain.	
Calendar, an almanac.	Spenser wrote " The Shepherd's Calendar "
Calender, a hot process for giving a gloss to cloth.	Send the cloth to be calendered.
Council, an assembly for consultation.	The whole of the council met to-day in the council chamber.
Counsel, to advise ; a legal adviser.	A wise counsellor will give you good counsel.
Councillor, member of a council.	Councillor Jones proved a good counsellor in all his difficulties.
Counsellor, an adviser.	
Find, to discover.	Did you find the key ?
Fined, did fine.	John was fined for losing it.

Flour, from meal.
Flower, a blossom.

Fir, a tree.
Fur, a soft-haired skin.

Higher, more high.
Hire, wages.

Hole, a hollow.
Whole, all.

Holy, sacred.
Wholly, entirely.

Lesson, a school task.
Lessen, to make less.

Liar, one who tells lies.
Lyre, a musical instrument.

Lowed, did low.
Load, a burden.

Lore, learning.
Lower, more low; to let
down.

Manor, a domain.
Manner, method or way.

Mayor, a chief magistrate.
Mare, the female of a horse.

Miner, a worker in mines.
Minor, one under age.

Missed, did miss.
Mist, a fog.

Mower, one that mows.
More, comparative of *much*.

Ode, a lyric poem.
Owed, did owe.

The miller had a flower in
his button-hole when he
brought the flour.

The Scotch fir is a beauti-
ful tree.

The jacket is trimmed with
fur.

Wages get higher every day,
and it is difficult to hire
good servants.

There is a hole in the cloth.
The whole of the party
voted against him.

The Bible is a holy book.
The man was wholly given
up to indolence.

His lessons do not lessen
from week to week.

Every one distrusts a liar.
David played on a lyre.

The oxen lowed as they
drew the heavy load.

Dr. S. is a man of great lore.
Lower the blinds.

He saluted the lord of the
manor in a respectful
manner.

The mayor rode on a fine
bay mare.

The miner's son is still a
minor.

He missed his way in the
dense mist.

The mower wants more
beer.

The poet who wrote that
ode owed his tailor a
large sum.

Packed, did pack.

Pact, a contract.

Plaintiff, in a lawsuit.

Plaintive, mournful.

Principal, chief; money placed out at interest.

Principle, a maxim; a rule of action.

Profit, gain.

Prophet, one who prophesies.

Roar, as a lion, &c.

Rower, one who rows.

Rode, did ride.

Rowed, did row.

Sighed, did sigh.

Side, the edge.

Sailor, a seaman.

Sailer, as a ship.

Soared, did soar.

Sword, a weapon.

Staid, steady.

Stayed, did stay.

Stationery, pens, paper, &c.

Stationary, remaining in one place.

Sucker, a young shoot.

Succour, help; to help.

Symbol, a type.

Cymbal, a musical instrument.

Tacked, did tack.

Tact, readiness.

His portmanteau was carefully packed.

The pact was soon broken.

The plaintiff had a plaintive way of speaking.

Dr. A. is principal of the college, and will steadfastly adhere to these principles.

Our profit is very small.

Isaiah was a prophet of God.

We heard the lion roar.

The rower was very tired.

I rode six miles; but he rowed eight in his boat.

He sighed as he sat by the side of the stream.

The sailor thinks his ship a very good sailer.

The eagle soared away when the hunter drew his sword.

The staid old lady stayed with us three weeks.

The stationery-case should always be in one place—should be stationary.

The tree threw out suckers. No succour reached Dr. Livingstone.

The lost gun was a symbol of defeat.

One cymbal will not sound without the other.

The ship tacked several times in the straits.

He showed great tact in the interview.

Tide, the flow and ebb of the sea.	The tide rose rapidly to where the poor dog was tied.
Tied, did tie.	
Tracked, did track.	We tracked the bear over a long tract of country.
Tract, a region ; a pamphlet.	
Weal, happiness.	He will support me in weal or in woe.
Wheel, of a vehicle.	The wheel came off the gig.
Weigh, to try the weight of.	Weigh the silver carefully.
Whey, the serous part of milk.	Give plenty of whey to the pigs.
Wet, to moisten.	The grass is wet.
Whet, to sharpen.	The whetstone is lost.
Whigs, a political party.	The old Whig gentleman wore a wig.
Wigs, for the head.	
Wight, a person.	No living wight has ever seen that white stone in the cave.
White, a colour.	
Wile, guile ; to beguile.	He wiled me to stay with him for a while.
While, time.	
Win, to gain.	That boy did not win the race.
Whin, gorse.	The whin hurt his foot.
Whine, like a dog.	I cannot endure that dog's whine.
Wine, juice of the grape.	The doctor prescribed wine.

CHAPTER XVII.

WORDS SOMETIMES CONFOUNDED

Adherents, followers attached to.	His adherents showed a strong adherence to his cause.
Adherence, attachment to.	
Assistants, helpers.	The assistants came speedily to his assistance.
Assistance, help.	

Attendance, the act of waiting on.	The attendance was bad.
Attendants, persons who wait.	The attendants were all lazy.
Baron, a lord.	The baron ordered the barren fields to be drained.
Barren, not fruitful.	Barren fields to be drained.
Currant, a small berry.	Currants are used in puddings.
Current, of water	The Gulf Stream is an enormous current.
Descent, going down.	The descent was safely made.
Dissent, difference in opinion.	I dissent from that view.
Divers, several.	Divers persons came and expressed very diverse opinions.
Diverse, different.	
Elicit, to draw out of.	We could not elicit any information about the illicit distilling.
Illicit, illegal.	
Emerge, to rise out of.	He was immersed in the lake, but very soon emerged.
Immerge, to plunge into.	
Emigrant, one who goes out of a country.	A large number of emigrants left Ireland, and entered America as immigrants.
Immigrant, one who goes into a country.	
Eminent, distinguished.	The eminent statesman is in imminent danger.
Imminent, impending.	
Fisher, one who fishes.	The fisher anchored his boat near a fissure in the rock.
Fissure, a cleft, a crack.	
Gambol, to frisk.	Lambs gambol; wicked men gamble.
Gamble, to practise gaming.	
Gristly, consisting of gristle.	The beef is too gristly.
Grizzly, somewhat gray.	His hair is getting grizzly.
Ingenuous, open, frank.	The lad is ingenuous, but not at all ingenious.
Ingenious, having ingenuity.	

Lineament, a feature.	In every lineament he was like his father.
Liniment, an ointment.	His arm was rubbed with the liniment.
Missal, the mass book.	The missal should not be used as a missile.
Missile, a weapon thrown by the hand.	
Ordinance, a decree.	The general issued an ordinance about the ordinance department.
Ordnance, cannon.	
Patients, sick persons.	The patients showed great patience.
Patience, being patient.	
Presents, gifts.	The presents were delivered in presence of the Queen.
Presence, being present.	
Prophecy, to predict.	Prophecy not smooth prophecies.
Prophecy, a prediction.	
Rues, does rue.	He rues that old ruse by this time.
Ruse, a trick, a stratagem.	
Track, a vestige ; to trace.	He tracked the course of the beast by the blood.
Tract, a region, a treatise.	The clergyman gave me a tract.

DICTATION.

CAUTIONARY VERSES TO YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES.

My little dears who learn to read, pray early learn to shun
That very silly thing, indeed, which people call a pun ;
Read Entinck's rules, and 'twill be found how simple an
offence

It is to make the selfsame sound afford a double sense.

For instance, *ale* may make you *ail*, your *aunt* an *ant*
may kill ;

You in a *vale* may buy a *veil*, and *Bill* may pay the *bill*.
Or if to France your barque you steer, at Dover, it may be,
A *peer* appears upon the *pier*, who, blind, still goes to *sea*.

Thus one might say when to a treat good friends accept
our greeting,

'Tis *meet* that men who *meet* to eat, should eat their *meat*
when *meeting*.

Brawn on the *board*'s no *bore* indeed, although from *boar* prepared ;

Nor can the *fowl* on which we feed, *foul* feeding be declared.

Thus one ripe fruit may be a *pear*, and yet be *pared* again,
And still be one, which seemeth rare until we do explain.
It therefore should be all your aim to speak with ample care ;

For who, however fond of game, would choose to swallow *hair* ?

A fat man's *gait* may make us smile, who has no *gate* to close ;

The farmer, sitting on his *stile*, no *stylish* person knows.
Perfumers men of *scent*s must be ; some *Silly* men are bright ;

A brown man oft deep *read* we see—a black, a wicked *wight*.

Most wealthy men good *manors* have, however wealthy they ;

And actors still the harder slave, the oftener they *play*.
So poets can't the *baize* obtain, unless their tailors choose ;
While grooms and coachmen, not in vain, each evening seek the *mevs*.

The *dye*r who by *dyeing* lives, a *dire* life maintains ;
The glazier, it is known, receives—his profits from his *panes*.

By gardeners *thyme* is *tied*, 'tis true, when spring is in its prime ;

But *time* and *tide* won't wait for you, if you are *tied* for *time*.

Then now you see, my little dears, the way to make a pun ;
A trick which you, through coming years, should sedulously shun :

The fault admits of no defence ; for wheresoe'er 'tis found,
You sacrifice the *sound* for *sense*—the *sense* is never *sound*.

So let your words and actions too one single meaning prove ;
And, just in all you say or do, you'll gain esteem and love :
In mirth and play no harm you'll know, when duty's task is done,

But parents ne'er should let you go unpunished for a *pun*.

CHAPTER XVIII.

LATIN PHRASES IN CONSTANT USE.

- A** fortiōri, with stronger reason.
- A** posteriōri, an argument from the effect to the cause.
- A** priōri, from the cause to the effect.
- Ab** initio, from the beginning.
- Ab** urbe conditā, from the building of the city (Rome).
- Ad** absurdum, bringing the contrary opinion to an absurdity.
- Ad** captan'dum vulgus, to catch the rabble.
- Ad** eundem (*e-un'-dem*), to the same ; to a like degree (*M.A.*, &c.).
- Ad** infinitum, to infinity.
- Ad** lib'itum, at pleasure.
- Ad** referendum, to be referred to or considered again.
- Ad** valōrem, in proportion to the value.
- Adden'dum**, *pl.* Addenda, to be added ; additions to a book.
- Agenda**, things to be done.
- Alias**, otherwise.
- Alibi**, elsewhere.
- Alma** mater, a kindly mother ; a term applied to the university where one was educated.
- Anathēma**, *Gr.*, curse.
- Anglicē**, in English.
- Anno Domini** (*A.D.*), in the year of our Lord.
- Anno mundi**, in the year of the world.
- Ante meridiem** (*A.M.*), before noon.
- Anthroph'āgi**, *Gr.*, man-eaters.
- Apex**, *pl.* Apices, the top of anything.
- Aqua** (*a'-kwa*), water.
- Aqua vitæ**, eau-de-vie, or brandy.
- Argumentum ad hom'inem**, an argument to the man (a personal argument).
- Argumentum baculinum**, the argument of the cudgel.
- Armiger**, one bearing arms ; a gentleman.
- Audi altēram partem**, hear the other side.
- Aut Cæsar aut nullus**, either Cæsar or nobody.
- Bonâ fidē**, in good faith.
- Cacœ"thes loquen'di**, an itch for speaking.
- Cacœ"thes scribendi**, an itch for writing.
- Cætera desunt**, the rest is wanting.
- Cæteris paribus**, other circumstances being equal.
- Camēra obscūra**, an optical instrument used in a *darkened* chamber for the purpose of exhibiting objects without.

- Caplas**, a writ of execution ; literally, *take thou*.
- Caput mortuum**, the worthless remains.
- Caret**, a word to denote that something is *wanting*.
- Cavēat**, a kind of process in law to stop proceedings ; a caution.
- Cognōmen**, a surname, a family name.
- Com'pos men'tis**, of sound mind.
- Con'tra**, against ; contrary to.
- Cor'nucopia**, the horn of plenty.
- Corrigen'da**, things or words to be corrected.
- Cui bono** ? for whose good ?
- Cuique suum**, to every man his own.
- Cum privilēgio**, with privilege.
- Curren'tē calāmo**, with a running pen ; right off.
- Custos rotulo'rum**, keeper of the rolls or records.
- Data**, things granted.
- De facto**, in fact or reality.
- De jure**, in law or right.
- De mort'uis nil nisi bonum**, of the dead say nothing but what is good.
- De novo**, anew ; over again.
- Def'icit**, a want or deficiency.
- Dei gratiā**, by the grace of God.
- Dēlē (d)**, blot out or erase.
- Delta**, the Greek letter Δ ; a *triangular* tract of land at the mouth of a river.
- Deo volente (d.v.)**, God willing or permitting.
- Desideratum, pl. Desiderata**, a thing or things desired or wanted.
- Dexter**, the right hand.
- Dictum**, a positive assertion.
- Distingas**, a writ for distraining.
- Dividē et impērā**, divide and govern.
- Dramātis persōnæ**, the characters in a play.
- Duodecimo (du-o-dess-e'mo)**, having twelve leaves to the sheet.
- E pluribus unum**, one out of many—motto of the United States.
- Ec'ce homo**, behold the man.
- Ec'ce signum**, behold the sign.
- Equilibrium**, equality of weight.
- Ergo**, therefore.
- Errātum, pl. Errāta**, a mistake, or mistakes.
- Esto perpetua**, may it last for ever.
- Et cætēra (&c.)**, and the rest.
- Ex cathedra**, from the chair.
- Ex nihilo nihil fit**, from nothing nothing comes.
- Ex officio**, officially.
- Ex parte**, on one side only ; partial.
- Ex post facto**, from something done afterwards—as a law applied to a crime committed before the law was made.

- Ex tempore**, without premeditation ; off-hand.
Excerpta, extracts from a work.
Exempli gratia (*e.g.*), for example.
Exeunt omnes, all go off.
Exit, he goes off ; departure.
Exuviae, cast skins of animals.
Fac simile, an exact copy.
Felo de se, *Sp.*, a murderer of one's self, self-murder.
Fieri facias (*fi. fa.*) (*fi'-e-rifa'-she-ass*), a writ to the sheriff to levy debt or damages.
Finem respice, look to the end.
Flagrantē delicto, during the commission of the crime.
Fortiter in re, firmly in action.
Genera, the plural of *genus*.
Habeas corpus, a writ directing a gaoler to *have* or produce the *body* of a prisoner before the court.
Haud passibus æquis, not with equal steps.
Hortus siccus (a dry garden), a collection of specimens of dried plants.
Humānum est errāre, it is human to err.
Ibidem, in the same place.
Id est (*i.e.*), that is.
Idem, the same.
Ignis fatūus, will-o'-the-wisp ; literally, a delusive fire.
Imperium in imperio, a government within a government.
Imprimatur, let it be printed.
Imprimis, in the first place.
Impromptu, without premeditation ; off-hand.
In esse, in actual existence.
In forma pauperis, as a pauper.
In foro conscientiae, before the tribunal of conscience.
In limine, at the outset.
In posse, in possible existence.
In propria persōna, in person.
In re, in the matter or business of.
In terrōrem, as a warning.
In toto, entirely.
In transitu, on the passage.
In vino veritas, there is truth in wine.
Index expurgatorius (a purifying index), a list of prohibited books.
Infra dignitatem, beneath one's dignity.
Instanter, instantly.
Intērim, in the meantime.
Interregnum, the period between, two reigns.
Ipse dixit, mere assertion (he himself has said).
Ipsa facta, by the fact itself.
Item, also ; an article in a bill or account.
Jurē divīno, by Divine right.
Jurē humāno, by human law.
Jus gentium, the law of nations.
Lapsus linguæ, a slip of the tongue.

Laus Deo, praise be to God.	Multum in parvo, much in little.
Lex talionis, the law of retaliation, an eye for an eye, &c.	Ne exeat regno, let him not leave the kingdom.
Libra, a balance ; a sign of the zodiac.	Ne plus ultra, no farther, the utmost point.
Locum tenens, holding the place of another ; a <i>lieutenant</i> or deputy.	Ne quid nimis, too much of one thing is good for nothing.
Lit'era scripta manet, what is written remains.	Ne sutor ultra crep'dam, the shoemaker should not go beyond his last.
Litera'tim, letter by letter ; literally.	Nec temere nec timide, neither rashly nor timidly.
Lusus natu'ræ, a freak of nature.	Necro'sis, <i>Gr.</i> , mortification or deadness.
Magna Charta (karta), the great charter.	Nemine contradicentē (nem. con.), none opposing.
Malum in se, an evil in itself.	Nolens volens, "willy nilly."
Manda'mus, in law, a writ from a superior court ; literally, <i>we command</i> .	Noli me tangere, touch me not.
Mānes, departed spirits.	Non compos mentis, not of sane mind.
Materia med'ica, substances used in the preparation of medicine.	Non est inventus, he is not found ; a return to a writ.
Maximū, the greatest.	Non obstantē, notwithstanding.
Memento mori, remember death.	Nosce teipsum, know thyself.
Memorabilia, things to be remembered.	Notā benē (N.B.), mark well.
Mens conscia recti, a mind conscious of right.	Nunc aut nunquam, now or never.
Mens sana in corpore sano, a sound mind in a sound body.	Obiter dictum, a casual remark.
Meum et tuum, mine and thine.	Omnibus, for all.
Min'imū, the least.	Onus probandi, the burden of proof.
Mit'timus (we send), a warrant for committal to prison.	Orē tenus, as far as the mouth.
Modus operandi, the mode or manner of operating.	Otium cum dignitate, leisure with dignity.

- Par nobīle fratrum, a noble pair of brothers (ironically).
- Pari passu, with equal pace.
- Passim, everywhere.
- Pecca'vi, I have sinned.
- Pendentē litē, the suit pending.
- Per cent. (for *centum*), by the hundred.
- Per saltum, by a leap.
- Per fas et nefas, through right and wrong.
- Per se, by itself.
- Pinxit, painted it.
- Posse comita'tus, the civil force of the county.
- Post meridiem (P.M.), after midday.
- Postūla'ta, things required.
- Prima facie, at the first view.
- Primitiæ (pri-mish'-ē-e), first-fruits.
- Primum mobile, the first mover.
- Princip'ia, first principles.
- Principiis obsta, oppose beginnings.
- Pro aris et focis, for our altars and hearths.
- Pro re nata, according to exigencies.
- Pro bono publico, for the public good.
- Pro et con (contra), for and against.
- Pro forma, for form's sake.
- Pro hac vicē, for the occasion.
- Pro tempore, for this time.
- Probātum est, it has been proved.
- Quantum libet, as much as pleases you.
- Quantum sufficit, as much as is sufficient.
- Quantum valeat, as much as it may be worth.
- Quid nunc? (what now?), a newsmonger.
- Quid pro quo, something for something.
- Quod erat demonstrandum or Q.E.D., that which was to be proved.
- Quondam, formerly.
- Re infectā, without accomplishing the matter.
- Recipe (ress'-ē-py), *takethou*, the first word of a physician's prescription, and hence the prescription itself.
- Requiescat in pa'cē, may he rest in peace.
- Respicē finem, look to the end.
- Resurgam, I shall rise again.
- Scandalum magnātum, scandal against high rank.
- Scil'icet (sc.), to wit, namely.
- Sci'rē facias, cause it to be known, or show cause.
- Secundum artem, according to art.
- Semper idem, always the same.
- Seria'tim, in regular order.
- Sic passim, so everywhere.
- Sinē diē, without fixing a day.
- Sine qua non, without which not; a necessary condition.
- Statu quo, in the same state in which it was.
- Sua cuique voluptas, every one has his own pleasure.

Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re, gently in manner, firmly in acting.	Una voce, with one voice.
Sub pœna, under a penalty.	Utile dulci, the useful with the agreeable.
Sub silentio, in silence.	Vacuum, an empty space.
Sui generis, the only one of the kind ; singular.	Vade mecum, come with me ; a companion.
Summum bonum, the chief or supreme good.	Væ victis ! woe to the vanquished.
Tabula rasa, a smooth tablet ; a mere blank.	Verbatim, word for word.
Tædium vitæ, weariness of life.	Versus (<i>long-term</i>) against.
Te Deum, a hymn of thanksgiving ; so called from the two first words.	Veto (<i>I forbid</i>), a prohibition.
Tempora mutantur, times change.	Vi et armis, by main force.
Totidem verbis, in just so many words.	Via, by the way of.
Toties quoties, as often as.	Vicē, in the stead or room of.
Toto cœlo, by the whole heavens ; as far as the poles asunder.	Vice versa, the opposite.
Tria juncta in uno, three joined in one.	Vidē, see ; refer to.
Ultima ratio regum, the last reason of kings ; that is, war.	Vis inertiae, the force of resistance of inanimate matter.
Ultimo (ult.), the last month.	Viva voce, orally ; by word of mouth.
	Viz. (videlicet), to wit.
	Vox et præterea nihil, voice (or sound) and nothing more.
	VIVAT REGINA ! LONG LIVE THE QUEEN !

CHAPTER XIX.

PHRASES FROM OTHER LANGUAGES IN FREQUENT USE.

Abattoir (a-bat-twar'), a public slaughter-house.	À la mode (ah-la-mōde), in the fashion.
Abbé (ab-bey), an abbot.	Alguazil (āl'-ga-zeel), a Spanish policeman.
Aide-de-camp (aid'-d'-cōng), an officer attending a general.	Alto relieve, <i>It.</i> , high relief (in sculpture).

- Amateur** (ahm-at-ehr), a lover of any art or science, not a professor.
- Amende** (a-möngd'), amends.
- Andante**, *It.*, moderately slow.
- Antique** (an-teek'), ancient.
- Apropos** (a-pro-po'), to the purpose.
- Assignat** (as'-sin-ya), paper money issued during the Revolution.
- Attaché** (at-ta-shá), one attached to an ambassador.
- Au fait** (ō fay), master of the subject.
- Auto da fé**, *Sp.* (burning to death), an act of faith.
- Avocat** (av'-o-ca), a lawyer.
- Badinage** (bad''e-nazh'), light or playful discourse.
- Bagatelle** (ba-ga-tel'), a trifle.
- Ballet** (bäl-lé), an opera dance.
- Beau** (bo), a gaily-dressed person.
- Beau-idéal** (bo-ee-day'-al), ideal excellence.
- Beau monde** (bo-mönd), the fashionable world.
- Bella-don'na**, *It.*, the deadly nightshade; literally, *fair lady*—so called because its juice was used as a cosmetic by Italian ladies.
- Belle** (bell), a fashionably-dressed lady.
- Belles-lettres** (bell-lettr), literature.
- Bijou** (beé-zhoo), a jewel or trinket.
- Billet-doux** (bil-le-doo'), a love-letter.
- Bivouac** (biv'-oo-äck), to pass the night under arms.
- Bizarre** (be-zár), odd, fantastic.
- Blanc mange** (bla-mon'je), a white jelly.
- Bon jour** (bohn-zhûr), good day.
- Bon-mot** (bong' mo), a witty saying.
- Bonne-bouche** (bon-boosh), a delicious morsel; a titbit.
- Bon vivant** (bohn-veev'-ahn), a high liver.
- Boudoir** (boo-dwar'), a lady's room.
- Bougie** (boó-zhe), a wax taper.
- Bouillon** (bool'-yöng), a kind of broth.
- Bouquet** (boókay), a nose-gay.
- Bourgeois** (boor'-zhwaw), a burgess or citizen; citizen-like.
- Bravura** (bra-voo'-ra), a song of difficult execution.
- Bulletin** (bool'e-teen), a short official piece of news.
- Bureau** (bu-ró), an office.
- Cabriolet** (cab'-re-o-lay'), a cab.
- Cachet** (kah-shay), a seal.
- Ça ira** (sä-ee-rä), (it shall go on, that is, the Revolution), the refrain of a revolutionary song.
- Caique** (ca-eek'), the skiff of a galley.

- Calibre (ca-lee'br), capacity or power.
- Cap-à-pie (cap-ah-peē), from head to foot.
- Capuchin (cap'-u-sheen"), a hooded friar.
- Carte blanche (cart-blōngsh), (white paper), permission to name our own terms.
- Champêtre (sham-paytr'), rural.
- Chapeau (shap'-po), a hat.
- Chaperon (shap'-er-ōng), a gentleman who attends upon or protects a lady in a public assembly.
- Chargé d'affaires (shar'-jay-daf-fair), a person left in charge in the absence of an ambassador.
- Charivari (shar-e-va-ree), a mock serenade of discordant music.
- Charlatan (shar'-la-tan), a quack.
- Château (shah-to'), a castle.
- Chef-d'œuvre (shay-doovr), a masterpiece.
- Chevaux de frise (shev'-o-de-freeze), a kind of spiked fence.
- Ci-devant (see-de-vang), formerly, former.
- Clique (cleek), a party or gang.
- Cognac (cōne-yäck), a kind of brandy brought from the town (near Bordeaux) so called.
- Comme il faut (com-ee-fo'), as it should be.
- Con amōre, *It.*, with love; with all one's heart.
- Congé d'élire (con-jay-de-leer), permission to elect.
- Connoisseur (con-a-sehr), a skilful judge.
- Contour (con-toor'), the outline of a figure.
- Corps diplomatique (core-dip-lo-ma-tee'), the body of ambassadors.
- Coup d'état (coo-deh-tah), a sudden measure on the part of the state.
- Coup de grâce (coo-de-grass'), the finishing blow.
- Coup de main (coo-deh-mehng), a sudden or bold enterprise.
- Coup d'œil (coo-deuhl'), a glance of the eye.
- Coûte que coûte (coot-ke-coot), cost what it will.
- Cuisine (kwe-zeen'), the kitchen, the cooking department.
- Cul de sac (literally, the bottom of a sack or bag), a street closed at one end.
- Da capo, *It.*, repeat from the beginning.
- Débris (de-brée), broken remains; ruins.
- Déjeuner à la fourchette (de-zheu-ne-ah-lah-foor-shayt), a breakfast with meat.
- Dénouement (de - noo-mōng'), the winding-up.
- Dépôt (deh-pó), a store.
- Dernier ressort (dairn-yair-ressor), the last shift or resource.
- Dieu et mon droit (dieu-aimon-drwau), God and my right.

- Dilettan'te (*pl.* Dilettanti), one who *delights* in promoting the fine arts.
- Dolce (dol'-che), *It.*, sweetly and softly.
- Dolôro'so, *It.*, in music, soft and pathetic.
- Domicile (dom-e-seel), an abode.
- Éclaircissement (ec-lair'-cismong), a clearing up or explanation of an affair.
- Éclat (e-clah'), splendour.
- Élève (ai-lave), one brought up by another; a pupil.
- En passant (on pas'song), in passing, by the way.
- En route (ang-root'), on the road.
- Encore (ahn-côre), again.
- Ennui (änn-wee), wearisomeness.
- Entre nous (öng'-tr-noo), between ourselves.
- Entrée (öng-tray), entrance.
- Entrepôt (öng-tr-po'), a warehouse.
- Équivoque (á-ke-voke'), an equivocation.
- Esprit de corps (es-pree-de-côre), the spirit of the body or party.
- Exposé (ecks-po'-zy), an exposition or formal statement.
- Famille (fa-meel'), family; "en famille," in the family.
- Fantoccinni (fan'-to-tche'-ne), *It.*, puppets.
- Faux pas (fo-pah), a false step.
- Femme couverte (fam-coo-vairt), a married woman.
- Femme sole, a single woman.
- Fête (fate), a feast or festival.
- Feu de joie (feú-de-zhwaw), a discharge of fire-arms.
- Fiacre (fe-ah'kr), a hackney coach.
- Fille-de-chambre (feel-de-sham-br), a chambermaid.
- Finale (fee-nah'-ly), *It.*, the end; the close.
- Fleur-de-lis (flehr-deh-lee), the flower of the lily.
- Fracas (fra-cá), a noisy quarrel.
- Friseur (fre-zur'), a hair-dresser.
- Gaucherie (gōsh-re), left-handedness; awkwardness.
- Gendarmes (jang-darm), police.
- Gout (goo), taste.
- Gusto, *It.*, the relish of anything; liking.
- Harico (har-e-co) a kind of ragout.
- Honi soit qui mal y pense (ho-ne-swaw-kee-mahl-e-pahns), evil be to him that evil thinks.
- Hors de combat (hōr-dě-cohm-bah), disabled.
- Hôtel Dieu (o-tel'-dyeuh), an hospital.
- Ich dien, I serve.
- In petto, in the breast or mind; in reserve.
- Incógnito (incog.), in disguise; unknown.
- Je ne sais quoi (je-ne-say-kwaw'), I know not what.

- Jet d'eau (zhai-do'), an ornamental water-spout.
- Jeu d'esprit (zheu-des-prée), play of wit ; a witticism.
- Jeu de mots (zheu-de-mo'), play upon words.
- Juste milieu (zhüst-mil-yú), the just mean.
- Levée (lev-ay), a morning visit.
- Liqueur (lee-quehr), a cordial.
- Mademoiselle (mad'-em-mazel'), a young lady ; miss.
- Maitre d'hôtel (maytr-dotel'), an hotel-keeper or manager.
- Mal à propos (mal-ap-ro-po'), out of time ; unreasonable.
- Malaria, *It.*, noxious vapours.
- Mauvaise honte (mo-vaish-ont), false modesty.
- Mêlée (may-lay'), a confused fight ; a scuffle.
- Ménage (men-azh'), a menagerie.
- Messieurs (mess-yeu), gentlemen ; the plural of Mr.
- Monsieur (mo'-syeu), sir, Mr., a gentleman.
- Naïveté (nah-eev-tay'), ingenuousness ; simplicity.
- Niaiserie (nee-ais-ree), silliness.
- Nom-de-guerre (nong-dégair'), an assumed name.
- Nonchalance (nohn-shah-lahnce), coolness.
- On dit (ohn-dée), a flying report.
- Outré (no-tray'), extraordinary.
- Parole (par-óle), a word of honour.
- Pas (pah), a step ; precedence.
- Patois (pat-waw), provincialism.
- Penchant (pang-shahn), a leaning or inclination towards.
- Protégé (protégée, *fem.*), (pro-tay-jay), one that is patronized.
- Qui va là ? (kee-vah-la), who goes there ?
- Qui vive ? (kee-veev'), who goes there ? on the alert.
- Ragoût (rah-góo), a highly-seasoned dish.
- Rencontre (rahn-contr'), an unexpected meeting ; an encounter.
- Restaurateur (re-stor-ah-teur), a tavern-keeper.
- Rouge (rooge), red paint.
- Sang froid (sahn-frwaw), coolness ; literally, cold blood.
- Sans (sang), without.
- Sans-culottes (sang-cu-lot'), the rabble.
- Savant (sav'-ang), a learned man.
- Sobriquet (so-bre-kay), a nickname.
- Soi-disant (swaw-dée-zang), self-styled ; pretended.
- Soirée (swaw-rā), an evening party.
- Souvenir (soov-neer'), remembrance.
- Table d'hôte (tabl-dôte), an ordinary at which the master of the hotel presides.

Tête-à-tête (tait-ah-tait), head to head ; a private conversation between two persons.	Vetturino (vet-too-ree'n-o), <i>It.</i> , the owner or driver of an Italian travelling carriage.
Tirade (tee-rad'), a long in- vective speech.	Vis-à-vis (veez-ah-vee), face to face ; a small carriage for two persons, with seats opposite.
Ton (tōng), the full fashion.	Vive la bagatelle (veev-la- bag-a-tel') success to trifles.
Torso , <i>It.</i> , the trunk of a statue.	Vive le roi (veev-ler-waw), long live the king.
Tour (toor), a journey.	
Tout ensemble (too-tahn- sahnbl), the whole taken together.	
Valet de chambre (val-e- deh-shambr), a footman.	

CHAPTER XX.

TITLES AND OTHER ABBREVIATIONS IN USE.

A.B.	Artium Baccalaureus	Bachelor of Arts.
A.M.	Artium Magister	Master of Arts.
A.M.	Anno Mundi	In the year of the world.
A.U.C.	Ab urbe condita	From the building of the city (Rome).
B.D.	Baccalaureus Divinitatis	Bachelor of Divinity.
B.M.	Baccalaureus Medicinæ	Bachelor of Medi- cine.
B. Sc.	Baccalaureus Scientiarum	Bachelor of Sciences.
C. Cent.	Centum	A hundred.
Clk.	Clericus	Clergyman.
C.R.	Custos Rotulorum	Keeper of the Rolls.
D.D.	Doctor Divinitatis	Doctor of Divinity.
D.C.L.	Doctor Civilis Legis	Doctor of Civil Law.
D.V.	Deo volente	God willing.
e. g.	Exempli gratia	For example.
Ibid.	Ibidem	In the same place.
i. e.	Id est	That is.
Incog.	Incognito	Unknown ; con- cealed.

I.H.S.	Jesus Hominum Salvator	Jesus the Saviour of men.
LL.D.	Legum Doctor	Doctor of Laws.*
L.S.	Locus Sigilli	The place of the Seal.
L.S.D.	Libræ, Solidi, Denarii	Pounds, Shillings Pence.
M.D.	Medicinæ Doctor	Doctor of Medicine.
M.S.	Memoriæ Sacrum	Sacred to the Memory.
N.B.	Nota bene	Note well (or North Britain).
Nem con.	Nemine contradicente	No one opposing it.
Per cent.	Per centum	By the hundred.
S.C.	Senatus Consultum	A decree of the Senate.
S.T.P.	Sanctæ Theologiæ Professor	Doctor of Divinity.
P.M.	Post meridiem	After midday.
pp.	Paginæ	Pages; not not p.p.
Prox.	Proximo	Next (month).
P.S.	Post scriptum	Postscript (written after).
Q.E.D.	Quod erat demonstrandum	Which was to be proved.
Sc.	Scilicet	To wit.
Ult.	Ultimo	In the last (month).
V.R.	Victoria Regina	Queen Victoria.
Vid.	Vide	See
Viz.	Videlicet	To wit.
&c.	Et cætera	And the rest.
Et seqq.	Et sequentia	And those which follow.
Abp.	Archbishop.	Capt. Captain.
Acct.	Account.	C.B. Companion of the Bath.
Admr.	Administrators.	C.P. Common Pleas.
Anon.	Anonymous.	Ch. Chapter.
A.R.A.	Associate of the Royal Academy.	Co. County or Company.
B.A.	Bachelor of Arts.	Col. Colonel.
Bart.	Baronet.	Comr. Commissioner.
Bp.	Bishop.	Cr. Creditor.
		Cwt. Hundredweight

* Caution—*not* L. L.D.


Do.	Ditto ; the same.	Lieut.	Lieutenant.
Dr.	Debtor or Doctor	M.A.	Master of Arts.
E.	East.	Messrs.	Gentlemen.
E.L.	East Longitude.	M.P.	Member of Par- liament.
Exch.	Exchequer.	Mr.	Mister.
Esq.	Esquire.	Mrs.	Mistress.
F.G.S.	Fellow of Geolo- gical Society.	MS.	Manuscript.
F.R.A.S.	Fellow of the Royal Astro- nomical Soc'ty.	MSS.	Manuscripts.*
F.L.S.	Fellow of the Lin- næan Society.	N.S.	New Style(1752).
F.R.S.	Fellow of the Royal Society.	No.	Number.
F.R.G.S.	Fellow of the Royal Geogra- phical Society.	N.L.	North Latitude.
F.S.A.	Fellow of the So- ciety of Anti- quarians.	N.T.	New Testament.
Gen.	General.	N.	North.
Gent.	Gentleman.	O.S.	Old Style.
Hhd.	Hogshead.	8vo	Octavo.
H.M.	He. or His Ma- jesty.	4to	Quarto.
Inst.	Instant ; present month.	O.T.	Old Testament.
J.P.	Justice of Peace.	oz.	Ounce.
Knt.	Knight.	Prof.	Professor.
K.G.	Knight of the Garter.	P.S.	Postscript.
K.C.B.	Knight Com- mander of the Bath.	Q.	Question.
K.G.C.B.	Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.	Qy.	Query.
K.P.	Knight of St. Patrick.	Q.B.	Queen's Bench.
K.T.	Knight of the Thistle.	Q.C.	Queen's Counsel.
		Rev.	Reverend.
		Rt. Rev.	Right Reverend.
		Rt. Hon.	Right Hon'able.
		R.A.	Royal Academy.
		R.H.A.	Royal Horse Ar- tillery.
		R.E.	Royal Engineers.
		R.M.	Royal Marines.
		R.N.	Royal Navy.
		S.	South.
		Sec.	Secretary.
		S.L.	South Latitude.
		St.	Saint.
		U.S.	United States.
		W.	West.
		W.L.	West Longitude.
		X ^{mas} .	Christmas.

CHAPTER XXI.

IMPORTANT CAUTIONS.

THERE is a class of words in which it is difficult to remember what vowel or diphthong must be used, and these require much and careful practice. Sometimes the eye misleads ; and sometimes the ear. In the following lists the words have been classified according to their endings, and those most alike contrasted with each other.

1. AU and AW		AU and AW	
author	hawthorn	sausage	lawsuit
laurel	lawful	paucity	mawkish
gaudy	tawdry	saucer	sawyer
pauper	lawyer	faulty	awning
auburn	strawberry	plaudit	tawny
auction	awkward	august	awful

[ Note that *au* is generally found in words which we get from Latin, while *aw* is an English symbol.]


DICTATION EXERCISE 61.—1. Her clothes are both gaudy and tawdry. 2. The pauper went to the lawyer for advice. 3. The auctioneer was very awkward about his work. 4. The awful presence of the august emperor caused a hush to fall upon the princes in the hall. 5. The sawyer drank his tea from the saucer. 6. The awning is not new—it is torn and faulty in some places.

2. EA long		and	EA short	
reason	weasel		pheasant	zealous
heathen	weasand		feather	weather
season	beacon		pleasant	breakfast
beaten	beadle		threaten	ready
wheaten	weaver		leather	endeavour
meagre			meadow	

DICTATION EXERCISE 62.—1. The ox will have but meagre feeding in that meadow. 2. The beadle was ready to receive the clergyman and his guests ; and the breakfast was laid with a neatness highly laudable. 3. Treason will use any kind of weapon. 4. The weaver endeavoured to conceal the object of his search. 5. He threatened to have me beaten.


3. *ou* AND *ow* WITH THE SAME SOUND.

	OU	and		OW
county	flounder		powder	fowler
bounty	foundling		dowry	trowel
cloudy	confound		drowsy	empower
counter	boundless		flower	clownish
shower, lower, coward, vowel.				

[ Note that *ou* is in general a Latin or French, while *ow* is an English symbol.]

DICTATION EXERCISE 63.—1. The general won boundless renown. 2. He is the greatest coward in the county. 3. The meadow was covered with countless cowslips. 4. The close and cloudy weather makes me feel drowsy. 5. We were surrounded with flowers on every side.

4.	AIR	ARE	EAR
	impair	prepare	forbear
	repair	compare	pear
	affair }	welfare	tear
	unfair }		
	despair	insnare	forswear
		beware }	wear
	corsair	aware }	
	mohair	declare	swear

[ *air* is a French, *are* a Latin, and *ear* an English ending.]

DICTATION EXERCISE 64.—1. The corsair must beware how his pilot wears ship as he works into the harbour. 2. I declare his conduct throughout has been most unfair. 3. He would tear down the partition; and we cannot repair it. 4. The cook has prepared a lot of pears for us.

5.	(a)	EED and EDE
	succeed	secede
	proceed	precede
	exceed	recede

concede, intercede, supersede.

(b)	EME	EAM	EEM
	supreme	ream	esteem
	extreme	dream	redeem

[*eme* is a Latin, *em* a French, and *eam* an English ending.]

(c) EEN	EAN	ENE	INE
careen	bean	serene	marine
between	clean	convene	fascine
unseen	dean	obscene	magazine
moreen	lean	intervene	tontine
tureen	mean	contravene	tambourine

wean.

[*een* and *ean* are English endings, *ene* is Latin, and *ine* French.]

(d) ETE	EAT	EET
complete	defeat	greet
replete	retreat	fleet
concrete	entreat	discreet

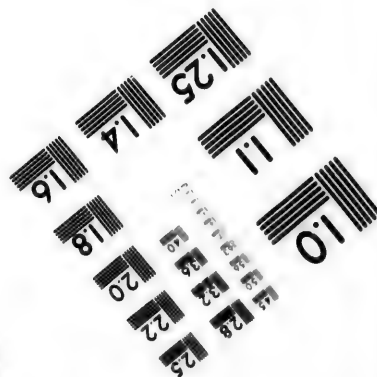
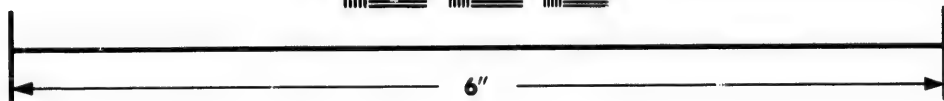
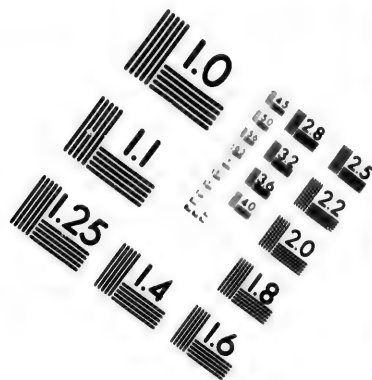
[*ete* is a Latin and *et* an English ending.]

DICTATION EXERCISE 65.—1. They succeeded in superseding the governor. 2. Nothing can redeem the extreme folly of his attempting to tell his dream. 3. We agreed to convene in some place where we could not be seen, if nothing should intervene. 4. We greeted the troops as they returned after their complete defeat. 5. I entreat you to be more discreet, and not to come between the marine and his magazine of powder. 6. If we secede, they will not succeed in their plans.

6. EER	IER	ERE	EAR
gazetteer	brigadier	interfere	endear
volunteer	grenadier	persevere	drear
engineer	buccanier	cohere	hear
mountaineer	chandelier	cassimere	clear
auctioneer	cavalier	adhere	near
privateer	gondolier	sincere	appear
mutineer	financier	hemisphere	arrear
domineer	cuirassier	atmosphere	besmear

[*eer* and *ier* are French endings; *ere* Latin, and *ear* English.]

DICTATION EXERCISE 66.—1. The young engineer was endeared to us all by the manly way in which he volunteered to assist the brigadier in the capture of the privateer. 2. The grenadier was reading the gazetteer when I entered. 3. The youthful cavalier appeared to interfere with the proceedings of the mutineer. 4. I



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18

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adhere to this opinion sincerely ; in spite of all I hear about the financier.

7.	URSE	ERSE	ERCE
(a)	*curse	reverse	amerce
	nurse	converse	coerce
	purse	disperse	commerce
	disburse	immerse	
(b)	UR		ER
	demur	recur	defer
	concur	occur	refer
	incur		deter
			infer

DICTATION EXERCISE 67.—1. The reverse of the purse does not look nice. 2. He disbursed the sum in which his nephew was amerced. 3. Commerce will disperse our productions all over the globe. 4. They inferred from our being there that we concurred with them. 5. Whatever may occur, nothing will deter me. 6. I will refer to that again, nor allow you to recur to it.

8.	ACE and ASE	ACE and ASE
(a)	deface	disgrace
	debase	abase
	efface	unlace
	erase	encase

misplace, retrace.

(b)	UCE and USE	UCE and USE
	adduce	traduce
	abuse (noun)	recluse
	induce	reduce
	excuse (noun)	obtuse
	deduce	conduce
	refuse (noun)	abstruse

DICTATION EXERCISE 68.—1. Nothing will erase it from my memory or efface it from his. 2. Pray unlace the case in which it is wrapped up. 3. He felt his disgrace so deeply that it much abased him. 4. Nothing can induce me to make such an excuse. 5. The recluse life he leads can hardly conduce to his health. 6. He cannot adduce even one example of such an abuse.

9.	AIN	IN	INE
	chieftain	firkin	pristine
	chaplain	muslin	masculine
	captain	pumpkin	destine
	bargain	margin	sanguine
	certain	resin	rapine

* See page 3a.

AIN	IN	INE
curtain	vermin	doctrine
murrain	origin	feminine
mountain	urchin	engine
fountain	basin	medicine
villain	raisin	ermine
plantain	rosin	

[*ain* and *ine* are French endings ; *in* is English.]

DICTATION EXERCISE 69.—1. The captain bought some muslin and ermine and presented it to the chaplain's wife. 2. We do not know the origin of the murrain. 3. You are too sanguine about the bargain. 4. The muslin curtain was put up by feminine hands. 5. The medicine did no good to the poor chieftain. 6. The villain urged on the urchin to the rapine.

IO. AR	ER	OR	RE
tartar	matter	traitor	centre
grammar	manner	mayor	ombre
mortar	hinder	doctor	sceptre
dollar	buyer	sailor	sabre
collar	danger	author	sombre
beggar	ledger	mirror	meagre
cellar	paper	spectator	spectre
cedar	leader	translator	concentre
nectar	manger	suitor	lustre
pillar	temper	tutor	lucre
sugar	auger	ancestor	maugre
vulgar	stagger	aggressor	reconnoitre
jocular	preacher	auditor	ochre
popular	prayer	counsellor	massacre
regular	beaver	ancestor	saltpetre
scimitar	heifer	conductor	theatre
singular	waiter	emperor	sepulchre
vinegar	eager	instructor	manœuvre
muscular	brier	aggressor	amphitheatre

[*ar* and *er* are generally English endings ; *or* is Latin ; and *re* French.]

DICTATION EXERCISE 70.—1. The waiter gave the sailor twenty dollars. 2. There is a great deal of paper in the cellar. 3. The doctor tried to hinder the tutor reaching the pillar, and lost his temper. 4. The manner of the lord of the manor showed that he had been the aggressor. 5. He was a very popular leader. 6. The

waiter brought the vinegar to the councillor. 7. The emperor was painted with a sabre or a scimitar in his hand. 8. Maugre all he could say, the popular opinion prevailed. 9. The attention of the preacher was riveted on the beggar.

11. ABLE and IBLE		ABLE and IBLE	
laudable	audible	portable	possible
probable	terrible	venerable	discernible
desirable	horrible	renewable	responsible
capable	credible	respectable	eligible
tenable	flexible	remarkable	plausible
mutable	combustible	laughable	fusible
suitable	sensible	affable	forcible
liable	legible	syllable	visible
eatable	edible	preferable	frangible

DICTATION EXERCISE 71.—1. His action in the matter was not laudable, but reprehensible. 2. The forcible abstraction of the property was very culpable. 3. It is hardly credible: is he capable of such a thing? 4. This trunk is not portable; it is impossible to carry it. 5. He is a sensible man, and very suitable for the post. 6. It is probable that he perished in the terrible railway accident.

12. ANCE	ENCE	ENSE
alliance	deference	recompense
fragrance	preference	nonsense
clearance	reference	dispense
grievance	prudence	condense
entrance	difference	incense
distance	pretence	intense
nuisance	negligence	dense
elegance	residence	suspense
circumstance	reverence	immense
temperance	eminence	expense
maintenance	cadence	sense
ignorance	presence	license
utterance	offence	intense
conveyance	evidence	dispense
obeisance	vehemence	tense
appearance	eloquence	immense
repentance	presence	recompense
alliance	science	sense

nce is found mostly in words that have come to us through French; *nse* in words directly from Latin.]

DICTATION EXERCISE 72.—1. It was his ignorance of the lady's presence that made him talk such nonsense. 2. What you call his immense eloquence is a trouble and a nuisance. 3. I can make no pretence to see things at such a distance. 4. His alliance with that house was made in deference to the wishes of his uncle, who wished to recompense him for his intense labour. 5. I was kept some time in suspense at his residence. 6. The elegance of his eloquence sometimes tempts him to dispense with sense.

13. ATE	and	ET	ATE	and	ET
violate		violet	passionate		plummet
palate		pallet*	fortunate		bayonet
legate		scarlet	moderate		goblet
prelate		jacket	delicate		coverlet
senate		camlet	desperate		gauntlet
curate		comet	duplicate		musket
accurate		magnet	ultimate		trumpet
certificate		secret	incarnate		bayonet

[*et* is an English ending ; *ate* entirely Latin.]

DICTATION EXERCISE 73.—1. I could not anticipate his secret. 2. Becoming desperate, he threw down the gauntlet to the president of the senate. 3. The colour of the coverlet is very delicate. 4. The fort was carried by a desperate attack with the bayonet. 5. The curate brought in the basket, which contained a scarlet jacket and a delicate slice of turkey. 6. It is fortunate that the crystal goblet was not broken.

14. CY	SY	ZY
spicy	gipsy	dizzy
saucy	daisy	lazy
legacy	heresy	crazy
privacy	apostasy	hazy
delicacy	courtesy	mazy
tendency	embassy	frenzy
policy	rosy	dozy
spicy	tipsy	

* For palette, see page 59.

CY	SY	CY	SY
mercy	controversy	fluency	clumsy
fleecy	uneasy	celibacy	hypocrisy
icy	noisy	intimacy	massy
secrecy	leprosy	vagrancy	minstrelsy
decency	quinsy	vacancy	glossy

grassy, dropsy, jealousy, epilepsy, dyspepsy, posy, prosy, busy.

DICTATION EXERCISE 74.—1. The saucy gipsy is lazy when he is sober, and noisy when he is drunk. 2. The delicacy of that lady's courtesy is far from being hypocrisy. 3. It was icy cold that night; and he caught a bad quinsy. 4. There is no vacancy in the staff of the embassy at present. 5. His address on that controversy was marked by great fluency. 6. His uncle showed great jealousy of that intimacy.

IT	and	ITE	IT	and	ITE
habit		respite	culprit		hypocrite
unit		infinite	demerit		favourite
limit		opposite	inherit		exquisite
pulpit		perquisite	exhibit		definite
spirit		preterite	solicit		composite
summit		requisite	elicit		opposite

DICTATION EXERCISE 75.—1. The merit of the favourite was canvassed far beyond the limits of his acquaintance. 2. He showed just the opposite spirit to what I expected. 3. The culprit is a thorough hypocrite. 4. He will exhibit an excellent collection of roses. 5. The favourite reached the summit of his ambition. 6. Both in and out of the pulpit, he preached the infinite goodness of God.

16.	IZE	ISE	YZE
	aggrandize*	exercise	analyze*
	humanize	merchandise	paralyze
	scrutinize	compromise	
	patronize	criticise	
	colonize	enterprise	
	pulverize	advertise	
	sympathize	supervise	
	scandalize	compromise	
	temporize	exorcise	
	harmonize	chastise	


* All these words ending in *ize* may be written with an *s* instead of a *z*.

* All these words ending in *ize* and *yse* may be spelt with an *s* instead of a *z*.

solemnize, economize, evangelize, recognize, authorize.

DICTATION EXERCISE 76.—1. The enterprise which was undertaken to colonize British Guiana failed miserably. 2. The merchandise was carefully scrutinized by the Custom-house officers. 3. He advertised in the newspapers that he was prepared to analyze any metal. 4. His attempt to patronize us quite paralyzed our action. 5. He criticised their offer to sympathize with the insurgents very severely. 6. The boy was chastised for pulverizing the agate.

17.	UM	OM	OME
	nostrum	phantom	welcome
	rostrum	wisdom	income
	stratum	freedom	gladsome
	vellum	seldom	fulsome
	medium	idiom	handsome
	premium	symptom	frolicsome
	decorum	accustom	cumbersome
	vacuum	martyrdom	wearisome
	momentum	kingdom	lonesome
	emporium	blossom	blithesome

[ *um* is always a Latin ending; *ome*, always English; *om*, sometimes Greek.

DICTATION EXERCISE 77.—1. It is seldom one hears such fulsome flattery. 2. I doubt the wisdom of his mounting the rostrum to deliver so wearisome a discourse. 3. I cannot accustom myself to such cumbersome decorum. 4. His symptoms will not yield to such a nostrum as the handsome doctor prescribed. 5. The premium was a most welcome addition to his income. 6. I spent a most wearisome hour in that emporium, selecting vellum.

18.	SI	and	CI	SI	and	CI
	generosity		ferocity	university		tenacity
	animosity		atrociti	scrupulosity		reciprocity
	necessity		veracity	propriety		capacity
	immensity		loquacity	curiosity		duplicity
	intensity		rapacity	perversity		elasticity
	diversity		sagacity			

DICTATION EXERCISE 78.—1. He is a man of great sagacity, and he took high honours at the university. 2. The ferocity of the attack excited great animosity. 3. His propensity to loquacity ought to be checked.

4. There is no necessity for a reciprocity of that kind.
 5. He felt much curiosity to ascertain the precise degree of elasticity possessed by the spring. 6. His generosity is not equal to his tenacity of character.

19.	Y	and	EY	Y	and	EY
	happy		alley	scarcity		turkey
	daily		valley	remedy		pulley
	body		galley	deputy		chimney
	copy		barley	tyranny		hackney
	poverty		parley	villany		journey
	revelry		honey	company		attorney

DICTATION EXERCISE 79.—1. Do you know the right remedy for a smoky chimney? 2. We had very pleasant company on the journey—a jolly attorney, and a happy little body, who turned out to be the lady who lives in the valley, not far from our house. 3. There was great scarcity of corn in Turkey. 4. The poverty of the people was very deplorable: at last even barley began to fail. 5. He makes a daily journey to town. 6. The deputy insisted on a parley with the enemy.

20.	EOUS	and	IOUS	EOUS	and	IOUS
	duteous		dubious	erroneous		notorious
	piteous		tedious	spontaneous		harmonious
	ligneous		serious	calcareous		impervious
	hideous		impious	extraneous		industrious
	aqueous		previous	plenteous		illustrious
	cutaneous		studious			

DICTATION EXERCISE 80.—1. He is notorious for his hasty and erroneous judgments. 2. He is as studious and industrious as he is duteous to his parents. 3. The calcareous rock is impervious to wet. 4. His previous knowledge of ligneous and aqueous compounds fitted him specially for the work. 5. I am very dubious as to whether it is a cutaneous (skin) disease. 6. He must not allow his liking for extraneous pursuits to interfere with his serious studies.

21.	AGE	EGE	IAGE	IDGE	IGE
	village	college	marriage	porridge	vestige
	courage	privilege	carriage	cartridge	
	suffrage	sacrilege		partridge	
	savage	allege			

damage, adage, manage, homage, presage, salvage, usage, umbrage, mortgage, hæmorrhage.

DICTATION EXERCISE 81.—1. A box of cartridges took fire; the village was burnt down, and not a vestige of it remained. 2. The suffrage is a privilege as well as a right. 3. The horse could not manage to draw so heavy a carriage. 4. He alleged that the mortgage had been paid. 5. He was noted at college for his courage and strength. 6. He ate only a little partridge at the marriage breakfast.

22. ETV	and	ITY	ETV	and	ITY
variety		severity	anxiety		eternity
sobriety		gratuity	propriety		debility
nicety		necessity	piety		ability
society		serenity	satiety		civility
notoriety		annuity	impiety		divinity

[*ety* is generally French; *ity*, directly from Latin.]

DICTATION EXERCISE 82.—1. He is a man of greater piety than ability. 2. The act was a breach, not only of propriety, but of common civility. 3. There was a total absence of severity, and a pleasant air of serenity, in their society. 4. His prospects for eternity filled him with the deepest anxiety. 5. There is no necessity for so much nicety.

23. CLE	KLE	CAL
particle	sickle	vertical
article	prickle	critical
obstacle	freckle	dropsical
cuticle	buckle	typical
canticle	twinkle	technical
ventricle	sprinkle	mystical
pinnacle	shackle	practical
vesicle	speckle	clerical
vehicle	tinkle	whimsical

[*cle* and *cal* are always Latin endings; *kle* always English.]

DICTATION EXERCISE 83.—1. The obstacle to his going was a very practical one. 2. The rickety state of the family vehicle was typical of the condition of his fortunes. 3. Our clerical friend was unshackled in his new position. 4. There is not a particle of technical accuracy in these articles of agreement. 5. The stars twinkled mystically in the deep blue vault of heaven, while the music of the canticle rolled far down the valley.

24. ANT	and	ENT	ANT	and	ENT
vacant	{	complacent	stagnant	{	imminent
		magnificent			prominent
arrogant	{	negligent	fragrant	{	apparent
		indigent			different
elegant	{	contingent	pleasant	{	adjacent
		effulgent			innocent
radiant	{	ancient	reluctant	{	penitent
		patient			patient
petulant	{	opulent	observant	{	consequent
		violent			subsequent
consonant	{	eminent	triumphant	{	recumbent
		permanent			concurrent
brilliant	{	indolent	abundant	{	diffident
		insolent			confident
dormant	{	inclement	recreant	{	sufficient
		indulgent			present
		infant	{	excellent	
			{	affluent	

DICTATION EXERCISE 84.—1. He was most reluctant to leave the patient so soon. 2. A pleasant drive led to the adjacent estate. 3. He was both arrogant and insolent. 4. In spite of his abundant resources, he felt very diffident about the result. 5. A petulant or violent manner will stand very much in your way.

25. PER	and	PUR	PER	and	PUR
persuade	{	pursue	perjure	{	purpose
persist			person		
perform	{	purloin	permit	{	purchase
perfume			pertain		
perfect	{	purport			
perplex					

[*per* is directly from Latin; *pur* comes to us through French.]

Compare—	nourish	purchase
	flourish	purpose

DICTATION EXERCISE 85.—1. He persisted in pursuing the robber, though I did all I could to persuade him against it. 2. He was much perplexed at the purport of the letter. 3. I cannot permit the child to purchase sweetmeats. 4. He was a person entirely without purpose.

CHAPTER XXII.

A LIST OF COMMON WORDS RELATING TO TIME.

(a) Days of the Week.

Sunday	Tuesday	Thursday	Saturday
Monday	Wednesday	Friday	
Easter-Sunday	Shrove-Tuesday	Holy Thursday	
Whit-Monday	Ash-Wednesday	Good Friday	

(b) Months and Seasons of the Year.

January	April	July	October
February	May	August	November
March	June	September	December

There are four seasons of the year :—

Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
--------	--------	--------	--------

The Spring months are—March, April, May

„ Summer „ June, July, August

„ Autumn „ September, October, November

„ Winter „ December, January, February

There are four days in the year specially appointed for the paying or receiving of money. These days are called "Quarter Days." It is at these times that people generally pay or receive their rents, and that clerks and others receive their salaries, they are—

Quarter Days.

Lady Day	...	...	25th March
Midsummer Day	...	...	24th June
Michaelmas Day	...	...	29th September
Christmas Day	...	...	25th December

(c) The Chief Divisions of Time are—

Seconds	of which	60	make	1	minute
Minutes	"	60	"	1	hour
Hours	"	24	"	1	day
Days	"	7	"	1	week
Weeks	"	4	"	1	lunar month
Lunar months	"	13	"	1	year
Calendar months	"	12	"	1	year
Years	"	100	"	1	century

LIST OF CHRISTIAN NAMES.

(a) Men's Names.

Aaron	Dennis	Hugh	Norman
Abel	Donald	Hugo	Octavius
Abraham	Edgar	Isaac	Oliver
Adam	Edmund	Isaiah	Patrick
Adolphus	Edward	Jacob	Paul
Albert	Edwin	James	Peter
Alexander	Elisha	Jasper	Philip
Alfred	Emanuel	John	Ralph
Algernon	Enoch	Jeremiah	Reginald
Allan	Ernest	Jesse	Reuben
Ambrose	Eugene	Jonathan	Richard
Andrew	Eustace	Joseph	Robert
Anthony	Ferdinand	Josiah	Roderick
Archibald	Francis	Joshua	Roger
Arnold	Frederic	Julius	Rollo
Arthur	Gabriel	Launcelot	Rowland
Augustine	Geoffrey	Lawrence	Rupert
Austin	George	Leonard	Samuel
Basil	Gerald	Leopold	Sebastian
Benjamin	Gerard	Lewis	Simeon
Bernard	Gilbert	Lionel	Simon
Bertram	Gregory	Luke	Stephen
Charles	Gustavus	Malcolm	Theodore
Christian	Guy	Mark	Theophilus
Christopher	Harold	Martin	Thomas
Claude	Hector	Matthew	Timothy
Clement	Henry	Maurice	Victor
Cornelius	Herbert	Max	Vincent
Cuthbert	Humphrey	Michael	Walter
Daniel	Horace	Nathaniel	William
David	Horatio	Nicholas	

(b) Women's Names.

Ada	Amy	Blanche	Clara
Adela	Anne	Bridget	Clementina
Adelaide	Arabella	Caroline	Constance
Adelina	Augusta	Catherine	Deborah
Agnes	Barbara	Cecilia	Dorothea
Alice	Beatrice	Charlotte	Edith
Amelia	Bertha	Christina	Eleanor

Eliza	Hannah	Lilian	Phoebe
Elizabeth	Harriet	Louisa	Priscilla
Ellen	Helen	Lucy	Rachel
Emily	Helena	Lydia	Rebecca
Emma	Henrietta	Mabel	Rose
Esther	Ida	Madeline	Rosamond
Ethel	Isabella	Margaret	Ruth
Eugenie	Jane	Maria	Sarah
Eunice	Janet	Marian	Selina
Eva	Jessie	Martha	Sophia
Eve	Josephine	Mary	Sylvia
Evelyn	Julia	Matilda	Susan
Fanny	Juliet	Maude	Susannah
Felicia	Katharine	Minna	Theodora
Flora	Laura	Octavia	Theodosia
Florence	Lavinia	Olivia	Theresa
Frances	Leonora	Ottilia	Victoria
Georgina	Lily	Philippa	Wilhelmina
Gertrude			

CHAPTER XXIII.

SAXON ROOTS.

AEC, *an oak*—acorn (= Aec-corn). AEG, *an egg*—eyry (i.e., eggery). BAKAN, *to bake*—bakster (Baxter), batch. BEATAN, *to beat*—bat, battery, battle, beetle [combat, debate, from cognate, French word *battre*]. BERAN, *to bear*—bairn, barrow, berry, bird, brood, breed, brat, berth, birth, bier, burden, forbear. BETAN, *to make better*—best (= betest). BEORGAN, *to protect or bring under cover*. BURGH, *a city*—borough, burgess, burrow, bury burglar, harbour, harbinger (one who provides a harbour). BIDDAN, *to bid or pray*—bidding, bead, beadsman, beadle, bode, forbode, forbid. BIGAN or BUGAN, *to bow or bend*—bow, bower (anchor), bow-sprit, bow-window, bight, bough, booth, a bay, buxom (boughsome, easily bent, lively), elbow. BINDAN, *to bind*—bind-weed, hop-bine, bonds, bands, bound, bundle, husband. BITAN, *to bite*—bit, bite, bitter, embitter, bait (a hook), bait (a horse). BLAWIAN, *to blow*—blow, bloom, blossom, blade, blast, blister, bluster, bloat, blush. BRECAN, *to break*—breakers, brake, bracken, breach,

broach, bray, brink, brow, brick. BUAN, *to dwell, to till*—boor, neighbour, bower. BYRNAN or BRENNAN, *to burn*—burn, burnish, brown, brunt, bronze, brimstone, brand-new, brand (a mark), brindled, auburn, brandy. CEAP, *to turn, exchange, or sell*—cheap (formerly meant a market), chapman, Cheapside, Chipping (Norton, Ongar), chop (and change), coup (Scotch), recoup (to pay back). CEORL, *a churl*—churlish, carle, girl (orig. of either sex, kirla). CLUFIAN, *to cleave or split*—cleaver, cleft, cliff, clove, clover (cloven leaves). CUNNAN, *to know, to be able*—can, con, cunning, ken, canny (Scotch), Cunningham, Coringsby. CYN, *related*—kin, king, kindred, akin, kind, kindly, mankind, kindness. DAEG, *day*—day-spring, dawn, daisy (day's eye). DRAGAN, *to draw*—drag, draggle, draw, drawl, dray, dredge, drudge, drain, draft, draught. DRINCAN, *to drink*—drink, drench, drown, drunkard. FLEOGAN, *to flee*—to fly, flight, flighty, fledged, flicker, flit, fleet (swift), flutter, fluster. FLOWAN, *to flow*. FLEOTAN, *to float*—a floe (of ice), float, flood, meet (of ships), flotilla, flush, flotsam (in the expression *flotsam and jetsam*, goods found floating, and therefore considered as belonging to the sovereign). GAN, *to go*—ago (= agone), gang, undergo, gait, gangway, gate. GEARD, *an enclosure*. GYRDAN, *to gird*—yard, orchard (= *wort-yard*, a garden for vegetables), garden, kirtle, ungird, girth. GOD, *good*—God, gospel (*i.e.*, Godspel), gossip (= *Godsib*, related in God). GRAFAN, *to grave or dig*—grave, engrave, groove, graft, grub, grovel. GRAPIAN, GRIPAN, GROPAN, *to grapple*—grip, gripe, grapple, grope, group, grapnel. HAELAN, *to heal*. HAEL, *whole*—hale, hail (to wish healthy), holy (whole morally), holy-rood (the ground on which the cross was erected), hallow, whole (formerly *hwole*). HEALDAN, *to hold*—a holding, behold (= to hold with the eyes), upholsterer, halt, halter, hilt, holster. HEBAN, HEFAN, *to heave*—heaven, heavy, head (formerly *heafod*), headland, behead. LAEDAN, *to lead*—leader, ladder, mislead, load (*i.e.*, lode) stone. LIEGAN, LEEGAN, *to lie*—lie, lay, lair, layer, outlay, relay, law (= laid down), lea, ley, ledge, ledger, low, lower, lowlands. MAGAN, *to be able or strong*—may, main, might, mighty, dismay, termagant, mainmast, "might and main." PICAN, *to pick*. PIC, *a point*—picket, peak, beak, pike. SCEADAN, *to shade*—a shade, shadow, shed. SCEOTAN, *to shoot*—a shoot, shot, shout, shut, shutter, shuttle, sheet, scud.

SCIRAN, *to cut or separate*—scar, scarf, score, share, shard, sharp, shroud, shears, sheer, (separated, clear), shire, shore, short, shreds (all those in *sh* were formerly spelt *sch*, as *school*) skirt. **SCYLAN**, *to separate, distinguish*—scale, scales, shell, skill, skull, scalp, scallop (a shell). **STICIAN**, *to stick, or stitch*—stick, stitch, sting, stake, stickler, stock, stockade, stocks, stockstill, overstock. **TWA**, *two*. **TWINIAN**, *to twine*—two, twain twin, twine, twice, between, entwine, twelve (= two + *lufan*, to leave out,) twenty (= twain *tig*, *i.e.*, two tens.) **WALD**, *a wood*—weald (of Kent), wold (of Yorkshire), Waltham. **WAER**, *wary*. **WARIAN**, *to beware*—aware, ward, warder, warden, wardrobe, warn, weir, warrant, warren [guard, guardian, French forms, with *gu* for *w*]. **WEG**, *away*. **WAGGIAN**, *to wag*. **WEGEN**, *to move*—wayfarer, wayward, waggle, waggon (or wain), weigh (anchor). **WISSAN**, **WITAN**, *to know*—wise, wisdom, wizard, wit, witness, witch, wistful, Witenagemote (= the meeting or mote of the wise). **WRECAN**, *to punish*—wreak, wreck, wretched, wretch. **WRINGAN**, *to wring*—wrench, wrong, wrangle, wrangler.

CHAPTER XXIV.

LATIN ROOTS.

Ago, I do act (stem, *act*). Often, in compounds, *ago* becomes *igo*).

agent , one who acts for another.	enact , to order action.
agile , active in body.	exact , to force from by action.
agitate , to move to action.	navigate , to act on, or steer a ship.
action , the process of acting.	react , to act on again.
active , full of action.	transaction , a piece of business action.
actual , at present in action.	
cogent , forcing to action.	

AMO, I love (stem, *am*).

amiable , loving or friendly.	amity , friendship.
amateur (Fr.), a lover of a fine art.	enmity , hatred.
	enemy , one who hates.
	inimical , hostile.

ANNUS, a ring or year (stem, *ann*). In compounds, *enn*.
annals, events that hap-
 pen in a year. [day.
anniversary, an annual
annual, appearing once a
 year. [yearly.
annuity, money paid

biennial, every two years.
perennial, every year.
superannuate, to dis-
 miss as above the right
 age in years.

AUDIO, I hear (stem, *aud*).

audible, that can be
 heard.
audience, people hear-
 ing.
audit, an examination.

auditor, an examiner of
 accounts. [do.
[obey (Fr.), to hear and to
[obedient, hearing and
 doing.

CAPIO, I take. In compounds, *cipio* (stem, *cap*, *cip*). *Ad*
 compounded with *capio* is *ac*; *ob* becomes *oc*; *sub*
 becomes *sus*.

accept, to take to oneself.
anticipate, to take into
 the mind beforehand.
acceptable, worth taking.
captive, a person taken
 in war.
capture, the act of taking.
capable, with the power
 of taking into the mind.
capacious, able to take
 on a large scale.
except, taking or leaving
 out.

conceive (Fr.), to take
 into the mind.
deceive (Fr.), to take ad-
 vantage of.
occupy, to take posses-
 sion of.
receive (Fr.), to take when
 offered.
receipt, an acknowledg-
 ment of having taken.
recipe, take.
recipient, the person who
 takes.

CAPUT, the head (stem, *cap*). In compounds, *cip*; in
 French, *chef*.

capital, the head city.
capitation, by head.
capitulate, to submit the
 head or life.
decapitate, to take off
 the head.
precipice, a place over
 which one may go head
 foremost. [head.
occiput, the back of the

recapitulate, to state the
 heads of a subject over
 again.
[captain (Fr.), the head
 officer in a ship.
[chief, chieftain (Fr.),
 the head of a clan.
[chapter (Fr.), the head
 of a new part of the
 subject.

CEDO, I yield, go away (stem, *ced*, *cess*).

cede, to yield.
cession, a yielding.
accede, to yield or agree to.
access, going into.
concede, to yield to.
decease, a going away from life.
exceed, to go over.
intercede, to go between.
precede, to go before.

predecessor, a person who goes before.
proceed, to go on.
procedure, going on.
procession, a number of persons who go on.
recede, to go back.
secede, to go from.
succession, successive, a following.

CERNO, I sift, judge or decide (stems, *cret*, *cert*, *cern*).

certainty, something sifted.
certify, to affirm that a thing has been sifted.
certificate, an affirmation that a thing has been sifted.

discern, to sift and separate.
discretion, the habit of sifting.
secrete, to separate.
secret, something separated.

CORPUS, a body (stem, *corp*).

corporal, a soldier who commands a small body of men.
corporate, **corporation**, a number of men in one body.

corps, a body of troops.
corpse, a dead body.
corpuscle, a particle of the body.
incorporate, to enrol into a body.

CREDO, I believe (stem, *cred*).

creed, what one believes.
credible, worthy of belief.
credit, trust.
creditable, worthy of trust.

creditor, a person who has trusted another.
credulous, too trusting.
incredulity, absence of trusting.

CURA, care (stem, *cur*).

cure, a care of souls; or the result of care.
procure, to get by care.
curious, full of care or wish to know.
proxy (procuracy), care for another.

secure, free from care.
sinecure, an office without care or work.
curate, one who has a cure or care of souls.
curative, that can cure.
accurate, very careful.

CURRO, I run (stem, *cur*).

current, water that runs.	incur, to run against.
currency, money that runs.	precursor, one who runs before.
curricule, a vehicle that runs.	recur, to happen again.
cursory, a running glance.	[concourse (Fr.), running together.
courier (Fr.), a man that runs.	[succour (Fr.), to run and help.
course (Fr.), a place for running.	[excursion (Fr.), a running tour.
concur, to run or agree with.	[discourse (Fr.), running over a subject.
discursive, running in different directions.	[intercourse (Fr.), running and talking among.

DICO, DICARE, DICAVI, DICATUM, I appoint (stem, *dicat*).

abdicate, to resign an appointment.	predicate, to assert of.
dedicate, to give up to.	indicative, asserting.
	Indication, a pointing out.

DICO, DICERE, DIXI, DICTUM, I say (stem, *dict*).

diction, style of saying.	contradiction, saying against.
dictionary, a book which contains forms of diction.	edict, an order.
dictate, to say to or order.	interdict, to come between a person and his will.
dictator, a person who has absolute power.	predict, to say beforehand.
benediction, saying a blessing on.	verdict, a true saying.
contradict, to say against.	

N.B.—Care must be taken to distinguish between words derived from *dico*, *dicare*, and those from *dico*, *dicere*. It will be seen that the derivatives of *dicare* have the stem *dicat*, whilst the derivatives of *dico*, *dicere*, have *dict* as their stem.

DUCO, I lead (stem, *duc*).

duke (Fr. <i>duc</i>), a leader.	conduce, to lead up to.
ductile, that can be led or drawn out.	deduce, to lead or draw from.
conduct, way of leading or guiding oneself.	educate, to lead out of the mind.

educe, to lead out of
induce, to lead to.
induction, the process of
 leading up to a principle.
introduce, to lead among.
produce, to lead from.
productive, producing.
reduce, to lead or take
 down.

reduction, a taking down.
aqueduct, a water-leader
 (a bridge for water).
viaduct, a way-leader (a
 bridge for a railway).
[ducat (Fr.), a coin with a
 duke's head on it.
[doge (It.), the duke of
 Venice.

FACIO, I do or make (stem, *fac*).

fact, something done.
faction, a party.
factory, a place where
 things are made.
faculty, power to do.
fashion (Fr.), way in which
 a thing is done.
affect, to influence.
artifice, something done
 by act or trick.
artificer, a person who
 makes things.
difficult, hard to do.
effect, the result of doing.
effective, effectual, ef-
 ficacious, what brings
 about such a result.
manufacture, making by
 hand.

office, a place where busi-
 ness is done.
perfect (ad.), thoroughly
 done.
[facile, easy to do.
[counterfeit, made in
 imitation of.
[feat, something (great)
 done.
[defeat, something un-
 done.
[forfeit, something paid
 for not doing.
[sacrifice, a sacred rite
 done.
[surfeit, an overdoing.
 All French.]

FERO, I bear or carry (pres. stem, *fer*).

fertile, land that bears
 much.
confer, to carry on busi-
 ness together.
defer, to carry on till a
 future time.
differ, to bear away from
 or disagree with.
offer, to carry to.

prefer, to carry before or
 regard as better.
preferment, a post to
 which one has been pre-
 ferred.
proffer, to offer.
odoriferous, carrying
 odours.

(Sup. stem, *lat*).

collate, to compare.
 dilate, to enlarge upon.
 dilatory, putting off.
 elate, puffed up.
 legislate, to carry or
 make laws.
 legislator, one who makes
 laws.

prelate, a bishop.
 relate, to carry on a story.
 relative, a person related.
 superlative, carried
 above all others.
 translate, to carry from
 one language to another.

FINIS, an end, limit (stem, *fin*).

final, at an end.
 finish, to bring to an end.
 finite, that has an end.
 infinite, that has no end.

define, to draw limits.
 definite, clearly defined.
 definition, a drawing the
 limits of.

FLUO, I flow (stem, *flu*).

flux, a flowing.
 fluent, flowing.
 fluency, a power of flow-
 ing in words.
 fluctuate, to flow back
 and forward.

confluence, a flowing to-
 gether.
 confluent, flowing to
 gether.
 influx, a flowing into.

FOR, I speak (decree, *fatus*, decreed).

fate, what has been spoken
 and cannot be recalled.
 fatal, mortal.
 ineffable, unspeakable.
 infant, that cannot speak.

nefarious, so bad as not
 fit to be spoken of.
 preface, something said
 before a book.

FORMA, form, beauty (stem, *form*).

form, shape, beauty.
 formal, according to form.
 formula, key for forming.
 conform, to form with or
 according to.
 deform, to put out of form.
 inform, to form the mind.
 information, knowledge
 given.

informality, want of ac-
 cordance with form.
 multiform, of many forms.
 perform, to form or do
 thoroughly.
 reform, to form again.
 transform, to change in
 form.
 uniform, with one form
 or make.

JACIO, I throw, or cast (usually found only in the compounds as *jicio*, stem, *jec*).

abject , so mean as to throw himself away.	object , to cast against.
adjective , a word added to a noun.	project , to throw before.
dejection , the state of being cast down.	projectile , something thrown.
eject , to throw out.	projection , thrown out in front.
interjection , a sound thrown between.	reject , to throw back.
	subject , to throw under or subdue.

LEGO, **LEGĀRE**, I send away (supine stem, *legat*).

legate , a person sent to represent another.	legacy , money or property left.
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LEGO, **LEGĒRE**, to choose, read (pres. stem ; *leg* ; in compounds, *lig*).

legible , readable by the eye.	intelligence , power of choosing.
eligible , fit to be chosen.	negligence , carelessness about choosing.
legion , a body of men chosen.	

(Supine stem, *lect*).

collect , to bring together.	neglect , to omit.
elect , to choose.	predilection , a preference for.
intellect , the power of choosing.	select , to choose.

N.B.—The derivatives of *lego*, *legāre* may be distinguished from those of *lego*, *legĕre*, by noticing the fact that words derived from the former verb all retain a long *ā*.

MITTO, I send, or let go (pres. stem, *mitt*).

admit , to let in.	permit , to let.
commit , to do.	remit , to send back.
emit , to send out.	submit , to yield.
intermit , to let go.	transmit , to send to.
omit , to leave out.	

(Supine, stem, *miss*.)

admission , letting in.	remission , a sending back.
demise , yielding up life.	submissive , yielding.
dismiss , to send away.	transmission , sending to.
emissary , a person sent.	[message (Fr.), something sent.
omission , a leaving out.	
permission , allowing.	

Nosco, I know (supine stem, *not*; in compounds, *nit*).

note , to mark so that it may be known.	nobility , the body of nobles.
notice , a making known.	ennoble , to make noble.
notation , a way of marking.	ignorance , absence of knowledge.
denote , to mark.	[reconnoitre (Fr.), to know by the help of an
incognito , unknown.	excursion of troops.
noble (originally) knowable.	

PARS, a share or part (stem, *part*).

part , a share.	impartial , not leaning to one part more than another.
particle , a little part.	apartment , a room apart.
particular , attentive to little parts.	compartment , a part of a carriage.
partition , a division into parts.	department , a part of an office.
partner , one who has part.	
parse , to give the parts of.	
apart , by itself.	

PES, a foot (stem, *ped*).

pedal , something (in a piano) for the foot.	impediment , something in the way of the feet.
pedestal (<i>pes-sto</i>), a place to put the feet of a statue on.	expedite , to set free the feet.
pedestrian , a traveller on foot.	expedition , haste.
biped , two-footed.	expedient , something that gives expedition.
quadruped , four-footed.	centipede , hundred-footed.

PLICO, I fold (stems, *plic* and *plicat*).

complicate, to fold so as to entangle.	inexplicable, not to be explained.
duplicate, to fold double.	multiple, mani-fold.
explicit, taken out of fold.	simple (<i>sine plicâ</i>), without fold.
implicit, folded up with.	triple, three-fold.

PONO, I put, place (pres. stem, *pon*).

postpone, to put after or off.

(Supine stem, *posit*, through Fr.)

compose, to put together.	opposite, placed over against.
depose, to put down.	propose, to put before.
dispose, to place so as to be ready for.	proposal, some plan put before.
expose, to place out.	repose, to put down (or rest).
expositor, one who explains.	suppose, to put under (or fancy).
impose, to put on.	transpose, to misplace.
interpose, to place between.	position, placing.
oppose, to put (oneself) against.	post, a place.
	posture, an attitude.

PORTO, I carry (stem, *port*).

porter, a carrier.	opportunity, a time in favour of.
portable, that can be carried.	report, to carry to.
export, to carry out of (a country).	support, to help.
import, to carry into (a country).	transport, to carry over.
opportunity, carrying in favour of.	portmanteau, a box to carry clothes.

REX (= regs) a ruler or king.

REGO, I rule (pres. stem, *reg*).

regal, belonging to a king.	regent, one who rules for.
regalia. the regal instruments (crown, sceptre, &c.)	regulate, to guide by rules.
	royal (Fr.), regal.

(Supine stem, *rect*).

rector, a ruler.	correct, to put right.
rectitude, conduct according to rule.	direct, to guide by rule.

(From the noun *regnum*).

interregnum, an interval between two rules.	[regnant, actually ruling.
[reign (Fr.), a ruling.	[sovereign (Fr.), ruling above others.

SCRIBO, I write (pres. stem, *scrib*).

scribe, a writer.	prescribe, to write for.
ascribe, to write or give to.	transcribe, to write over or copy.
describe, to paint by writing.	[escritoire (Fr.), a place to put writings.
inscribe, to write upon.	

(Supine stem, *script*).

script, print like writing.	subscription, a writing under or signing.
scripture, sacred writings.	
inscription, writing or engraving on.	manuscript, writing by hand.

SENTIO, I feel, think.

sentence, what a judge thinks.	dissent, to disagree with.
sentiment, feeling (of the mind).	sensation, feeling (of the body).
consent, to agree to.	sensitive, too full of feeling.

SIGNUM, a sign or mark.

sign (v.), to make one's mark; <i>now</i> , to write one's name.	designate, to mark out.
signify, to mean.	ensign, one who carries the marks or colours of a regiment.
insignificant, without mark or note.	signal, a clear mark.
assign, to hand over to.	signature, one's mark or name.
consign, to send to.	

SIMILIS, like.

similar, like.	[dissemble, to hide a likeness.
similitude, likeness.	
[resemble, to be like.	

SOLIDUS, solid (also a piece of money).

solidify , to make solid.	consolidate , to join together.
solder , to join so as to make solid.	consols (= consolidateds), funds joined together.
soldier (Fr.), a man hired to fight.	

Sto, I stand (pres. stem, *sta*).

stagnant , a standing (pool).	obstacle , something standing in the way.
stable , standing steadily.	establish , to set up.
stall , a place where cattle stand.	solstice , the standing still of the sun.
instant , a moment of time.	armistice , a standing still of arms.

(Supine stem, *stat*).

station , where a train, &c., stands still.	stature , the height a person stands.
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TENEO, I hold. In compounds, *tineo* (pres. stem, *tene*).

tenant , a holder (of a house, &c.)	contain , to hold.
tenement , a house held by a tenant.	continue , to hold on.
tenet , an opinion held.	detain , to hold back.
tenacious , holding fast to.	maintain , to uphold.
pertinacious , holding very fast to.	pertain , to belong to.
abstain , to hold back from.	pertinent , belonging to.
attain , to get to so as to hold.	impertinent , not belonging to (and therefore irrelevant).
	retain , to hold back.
	sustain , to uphold.

(From the supine stem, *tent*).

content , satisfied.	[countenance (Fr.), the features that hold the expression.
detention , holding in.	[lieutenant , an officer who holds the place of the captain.
[sustenance (Fr.), food that upholds.	
[maintenance (Fr.), money to uphold.	

VENIO, I come (pres. stem, *veni*).

convene, to come together.	intervene, to come between.
convenient, suitable to.	supervene, to come upon, or happen.

(Supine stem, *vent*).

advent, a coming.	prevent, to come before.
adventure, what one comes on.	[avenue, the way to come to a house.
event, what happens.	[revenue, the money that comes in (the income of a state).
invent, to come on and find out.	

VERTO, I turn (pres. stem, *vert*).

advert, to turn, or refer to.	pervert, to turn wrongly.
avert, to turn away from.	revert, to turn back to.
convert, to turn to.	subvert, to overturn.
controvert, to turn against.	animadvert, to turn the mind to.
divert, to turn away.	inadvertent, not noticing.
invert, to turn upside down.	

(Supine stem, *vers*).

verse, a line that turns back.	perverse, turned from (wrongly).
version, a turning into other words.	reverse, the opposite.
versatile, apt to turn.	transverse, turning across.
aversion, turning away from.	traverse, to cross.
adverse, turned against.	universe (the world), that all turns together.
diversion, a turning from serious studies.	anniversary, the day that returns once a year.

VIDEO, I see (pres. stem, *vide*).

evident, easily seen.	prudence (Fr.), careful foresight.
provide, to foresee and get for.	prudent, provident.

(Supine stem, *vis*).

vision , the power of sight.	[visage , the face.
visible , that can be seen.	visor , the part of a
visit , a going to see.	helmet one sees through.
revision , looking over	vis-à-vis (Fr.), "seen-to-
again.	seen," right opposite.
revise , a seeing again.	[survey (Fr.), to look
supervise , to oversee.	over.
[view (Fr.), something	
seen.	

Voco, I call (stem, *voci*).

vocation , a calling.	evoke , to call forth.
advocate , a person called	invoke , to call upon.
to the bar.	revoke , to recall.
convoke , to call toge-	irrevocable , that cannot
ther.	be recalled.

From noun *vox* (stem, *voc*) we get—

vocal , relating to the	vociferate , to call out
voice.	loudly.
vocabulary , a list of	[voice (Fr.)
words.	

VOLVO, I roll (pres. stem, *volo*)

evolve , to roll out.	volume , a roll (now a
involve , to roll into.	part of a book).
revolve , to roll round.	voluminous , larger in
	volume.

(Supine stem, *volut*).

circumvolution , a roll-	evolution , rolling out.
ing round.	revolution , overturning.



CHAPTER XXV.

GREEK DERIVATIVES.

ARCHE, a beginning, a government (stem, *arch*).

archaism, an old-fashioned expression.

archæology, the knowledge of antiquities.

archipelago, the chief sea (now an islanded sea).

archbishop, a chief bishop.

archduke, a chief duke.

archdeacon, a chief deacon.

archives, places where old writings lie.

archon, a ruler (in Sparta).

anarchy, without government.

heptarchy, seven governments.

monarch, one who rules alone.

oligarchy, the rule of a few.

patriarch, a chief father.

ASTÉR, ASTRON, a star (stem, *aster*).

astrology, the false science of the stars.

astronomy, the true science of the stars.

aster, a flower like a star.

asterisk, a little star.

disaster, an event against one's "stars."*

disastrous, relating to a disaster.

asteroid, like a star.

CHRONOS, time (stem, *chron*).

chronicle, an account of events in time.

chronology, the time or date of events.

chronometer, an exact measure of time.

anachronism, something out of due time.

GĒ, the earth (stem, *gē*).

geography, a description of the earth.

geology, a description of the rocks of the earth.

geometry, the science which measures the earth.

GONIA, an angle (stem, *gon*).

trigonometry, the science of angles.

hexagon, a six-angled figure.

heptagon, a seven-angled figure.

octagon, an eight-angled figure.

* Compare: "Thank my stars!"

GRAMMA, a letter, something written (stem, *gramm*).

epigram, something written on a person.

monogram, a single writing.

telegram, a message from a distance.

[**programme** (Fr.), a description of what is to be done.

GRAPHEIN, to write (stem, *graph*).

graphic, descriptive.

autograph, signature.

biography, an account of one's life.

geography, a writing about the earth.

telegraph (tele, afar), writing from a distance.

lithography, a writing on stone.

orthography, correct writing.

photograph, writing by light.

topographical, written about places.

LOGOS, a word, science (stem, *log*).

logic, the science of thought as conveyed in words.

analogy, a likeness.

apology, words in explanation.

catalogue, a list.

conchology, the science of shells.

decatalogue, the ten commandments.

dialogue, words between two.

entomology, the science of insects.

etymology (= a true account), the science of roots.

eulogy, words in favour of.

monologue, words spoken by one person.

tautology, the same thing in different words.

theology, the science of divine things.

meteorology, the science of atmospheric phenomena.

METRON, a measure, metre (stem, *metr*).

barometer, the measure of weight (of air).

diameter, a measure through.

gasometer, an instrument for measuring the consumption of gas.

hydrometer, a measure of water.

perimeter, measure round (= circumference).

symmetry, proportion.

thermometer, a measure of heat.

NOMOS, a law (stem, *nom*).

anomaly , a case beyond law.	Deuteronomy , the second law.
astronomy , the laws of the stars.	economy , the law of a house.

ONOMA, a name (stem, *onomat*).

anonymous , without a name.	pseudonyme , a false name.
patronymic , a father's name.	synonyme , another word for the same thing.

PATHOS, a feeling, disease (stem, *path*).

pathetic , full of feeling.	apathy , want of feeling.
pathos , feeling.	sympathy , feeling with.
pathology , the science of disease.	antipathy , feeling against.

PHILEO, I love (stem, *phil*).

philanthropic , full of love for man.	philosophy , love of wisdom.
philology , the love of words (= the science of language).	Theophilus , a lover of God.

POLIS, a city (stem, *pol*).

police , the men who guard a city.	Constantinople , the city of Constantine.
politic , conducive to good government.	metropolis , the mother city.
acropolis , the citadel of a city.	necropolis , the city of the dead.

SKOPEŌ, I see, I behold (stem, *skop*).

scope , general view.	episcopacy , the government by bishops.
bishop (= episcop), an overseer of the church.	telescope , an instrument for seeing at a distance.
microscope , an instrument for seeing small things.	

TOPOS, a place (stem, *top*).

topic , a point or place in a discussion.	geography which relates to places.
topography , the part of	Utopia , a happy place.

TUPOS, a type (stem, *tup*).

type, a pattern.

antitype, corresponding type.

typography, the art of printing with types.

electrotype, printing by electro process.

stereotype, printing by solid blocks.

ZÖON, an animal (stem, *zo*).

zoology, the science of animals.

zodiac, the path of the

sun through the stars (which are connected by the outlines of animals).

CHAPTER XXVI.

CHANGES IN FUNCTION.

1. A CHANGE in a letter often indicates a change in function—from a noun to a verb, &c. &c.

VERB	NOUN	VERB	NOUN
join	joint	cleave	cleft
feign	feint	hold	hilt
wane	want	flow	flood
drive	drift	flow	float
give	gift	thieve	theft
bend	bent	thrive	thrift
sieve	sift	cool	cold
gild	gilt	heal	health
weigh	weight	bear	birth
fray	fright	steal	stealth
have	haft	breathe	breath
rive	rift	gird	girth
may	might	grow	growth
wave	waif	die	death
bay (or <i>embay</i>)	bight	throw	troth
deserve	desert	brew	broth
smite	smith	moon N.	month

ADJECTIVE	NOUN
deep	depth
wide	width
long	length
strong	strength
broad	breadth

ADJECTIVE	NOUN
slow	sloth*
young	youth
warm	warmth
merry	mirth
dear	dearth

2. Many words are formed by interchanging kindred letters.

VERB	NOUN (OR VERB)
bake	batch
wake	watch
nick	notch
hack	hatch
make	match
drink	drench
break	breach
crook	crouch
speak	speech

VERB	NOUN (OR VERB)
mark	march
seek	beseech
poke (pock-et)	pouch
	poach (eggs)
milk	milch
dig	ditch
stick	stitch
lurk	lurch

3. A long vowel sound in a monosyllable or simple word is very often shortened in compounds and derivatives, and yet the spelling is not altered.

cāve	cāvity
stēal	stealth
wēal	wealth
brēathe	breath
vāle	valley
shāde	shadow
insāne	insanity
dēar	dearth
plēase	pleasant
nāture	natural
zēal	zealous
rare	rarity
dēep	depth

cleān	cleanly
hēal	health
crime	criminal
line	lineal
vīne	vineyard
fōre	forehead
hīnd	hinder
wīse	wisdom
sōuth	southerly
chāste	chastity
serēne	serenity
divine	divinity
conspire	conspiracy

grāin	granary
vāin	vanity
explāin	explanation
villāin	villany
maintāin	maintenance

hōly	holiday
gōōse	gösling
wīse	wizard
bōōr	bürly
sōūr	sürly

* In this word the *w* has disappeared ; but, though gone, it has still an influence on the *o* and makes it long.

4. Words pronounced alike, except that one of each pair is aspirated. (It seems unnecessary to give meanings.)

ail, hail; air, hair; aft, haft; ale, hale; all, hall; aloë, hallow; alter, halter; am, ham; arbour, harbour; and, hand; arm, harm; arras, harass; arrow, harrow; art, hart; as, has; ash, hash; asp, hasp; at, hat; ate, hate; auk, hawk; awe, haw; awl, haul; axe, hacks; ear, hear; eat, heat; eaves, heaves; eddy, heady; edge, hedge; eel, heel; elm, helm; ere, hare; err, her; erring, herring; ewer, hewer; eye, high; ill, hill; ire, hire; is, his; islands, Highlands; it, hit; oaks, hoax; oar, hoar; old, hold; ope, hope; osier, hosier; otter, hotter; owe, hoe; owes, hose; owl, howl; own, hone.

Those cases in which the accent differs, as the function of the word differs (as in a'bsent *the adjective* and absent *the verb*) need not be given as the spelling of the word never varies.

CHAPTER XXVII.

COLLECTION OF THE MOST DIFFICULT MONOSYLLABLES IN THE LANGUAGE.

1. The long sound of a, as in mate.

ache	feign	ne'er	reign	sleigh	wear
bear	freight	neigh	rein	there	whew
e'er	gaol	pear	scarce	their	where
eight	gauge	plague	scare	they	weigh
eighth	great	rail	scrape	trait	weight
ere	lair	rain	skein	vein	yea

2. The middle sound of a, as in father.

alms	calf	daunt	haunt	laugh	salve
are	calm	gaunt	heart	launch	scarf
aunt	chart	guard	hearth	palm	taunt
barque	clerk	half	jaunt	psalm	

3. The short sound of a, as in fat.

bade	drachm	lamb	scalp	thrash
chasm	gnat	quaff	thatch	wrap

4. The broad sound of a, as in ball, water.

awe	baulk	daub	gnaw	qualm	thwart
awl	caulk	fraught	lawn	shawl	yawn

5. The long sound of e, as in me.

bier	eel	key	mien	quay	suite
breathe	fiend	liege	pier	scene	yield
chief	grieve				

6. The short e, as in met.

deaf	etch	guest	realm	wretch
dearth	guess	phlegm	wreck	

7. The long sound of i, as in pine.

aisle	die	isle	sleight	vie	writhe
buy	guide	lyre	type	wight	wry
by	hie				

8. The short sound of i, as in pin.

built	guilt	sieve	wrist
gist	quilt	twitch	

9. The long sound of o, as in note.

beau	dough	hoar	sew	though	vogue
bourn	folk	pour	soul	throe	yolk
doe					

10. The sound of o in prove.

chew	fruit	lose	true	youth
do	groove	soot	woo	

11. The o in not.

cough	knot	squad	quash	doll
	mosque	wad	what	

12. The long sound of u, as in tube.

crew	due	juice	sure
cue	feud	puce	view

13. The short u, as in put.

blood	dove	rough	worse
come	none	ton	young

14. The middle u, as in full.

bush	could	wolf	would
------	-------	------	-------

15. The diphthongal sound of ou in count.

bough	doubt	howl	thou	vow
cowl	gout	slough	vouch	

Difficult Dissyllables (selected from Civil Service Papers).

abyss	centre	endue	lyric
access	champagne	enough	machine
accrue	chemist	epoch	malign
achieve	chieftain	exhaust	marine
acre	chorus	falcon	meadow
address	christen	famine	measles
adjourn	circuit	fatigue	minute
aggrieve	cocoa	feudal	mischief
ague	coerce	flourish	money
almond	colour	foliage	mortgage
ancient	column	foreign	muscle
answer	colleague	gesture	neighbour
antique	conceit	ghastly	nephew
anxious	conceive	grandeur	neuter
armour	condemn	guinea	nourish
arraign	conduit	guitar	nuisance
array	construe	halfpence	oblique
assign	contempt	harangue	ocean
assuage	contour	heifer	opaque
asthma	country	heinous	pageant
autumn	couple	hostler	peasant
awkward	cousin	impugn	people
bargain	creature	indict	perceive
befall	crescent	intrigue	persuade
besiege	crevice	inveigh	pheasant
biscuit	crystal	island	physic
borough	cupboard	issue	pigeon
bosom	cushion	knowledge	pleasure
builder	cypher	labour	poignant
burgher	cypress	language	poultry
busy	daughter	languor	precede
breakfast	deceive	leather	proceed
campaign	diphthong	leisure	profile
canoe	disguise	leopard	prorogue
caprice	docile	lettuce	qualmish
captain	double	linguist	quarrel
career	doughty	liquor	recede
carriage	echo	luncheon	receive
cashier	empty	lustre	recruit

reprieve	scissors	succeed	treasure
resign	seamstress	succour	uncouth
resume	sergeant	sugar	unique
retrieve	shepherd	sulphur	vaunting
rhubarb	shoulder	summon	victuals
roughish	shovel	surfeit	villain
routine	sinew	surgeon	viscount
salmon	slaughter	survey	wainscot
sanguine	sojourn	syntax	weapon
saucer	soldier	syringe	whistle
sceptic	solemn	thorough	wrestle
sceptre	spectre	tissue	yeoman
schedule	subtle	tortoise	zealous

Difficult Polysyllables (selected from Civil Service Papers).

abeyance	analogy	assimilate
academy	analyze	association
accelerate	ancestor	astronomical
accessary	annihilation	asthmatic
accession	anniversary	attorney
accommodation	annular	atrocious
accompany	anomaly	audacity
accomplice	anonymous	audible
accoutrement	antecedent	authorize
accumulate	antediluvian	auxiliary
acknowledge	antipodes	barricade
acquiesce	anxiety	barrister
acquisition	apology	baronet
admiral	apostasy	battalion
adequate	apostrophe	bayonet
adulterate	appetite	belligerent
advertisement	appreciate	benefice
aërial	aqueduct	beneficially
aéronaut	aqueous	business
affable	arable	capitulate
affluent	archangel	catalogue
agreeable	architect	catastrophe
algebraical	arithmetician	catechism
allegiance	artifice	cathedral
allusive	ascendant	celebrate
alluvial	ascendency	celerity
almanac	ascertain	ceremonious
amiable	ascetic	ceremony
amphibious	assiduous	certificate

chalybeate	coronet	domicile
chameleon	corpulent	dubiety
characteristically	correspondence	dynasty
chargeable	corroborate	eccentric
chimerical	councillor	ecclesiastical
christianity	counsellor	edible
chronological	counteract	edifice
circular	counterfeit	editor
circumstance	courageous	effeminate
circumstantial	courteous	effervesce
citadel	creditor	efficacy
citizen	criticism	egregious
coalesce	decatalogue	electricity
cognizance	decipher	eligible
coincidence	decisive	eloquence
colloquial	deficiency	emaciate
colloquy	degenerate	emancipate
colonnade	deleterious	emergency
colossal	deliberative	emetic
commemorate	delicacy	emphasis
commiserate	delineate	emphatic
committee	delirious	enamour
companion	demagogue	encouragement
compensate	demeanour	encyclopædia
complacent	denizen	endeavour
complaisance	depreciate	endorsement
conciliatory	deteriorate	energetic
concurrence	develop	enfranchise
condescend	dialogue	enlargement
confederate	dilemma	enrolment
confident	diocese	enthralment
connoisseur	diocesan	envelop
conqueror	disappointment	episcopacy
consanguinity	discernible	epitaph
conscientious	disciple	epithet
consummate	discipline	equestrian
contiguous	discourage	equipage
contrariety	dishevel	equivalent
contumely	dishonourable	erroneous
contumelious	dissatisfaction	esculent
convalescence	dissimilar	escutcheon
conversant	dissuasive	especial
co-operation	dissyllable	ethereal
coquetry	domestic	etiquett

etymology	illegible	lineament
eulogium	illusion	liniment
evanescent	imbecile	longevity
evangelical	impossible	ludicrous
exaggerate	inaccessible	lugubrious
exchequer	incendiary	machination
excogitate	incessantly	machinery
excrescence	incidence	magisterial
execrable	incipient	magnificently
exhibit	incorporeal	mahogany
exhilarate	incorrigible	maintenance
expatiate	indefatigable	manager
explicit	indefinite	manoeuvre
exquisite	indelible	marauder
extempore	indissoluble	mariner
extraordinary	indivisibility	martyrdom
extravagance	indolence	masquerade
facetious	inefficacious	massacre
feasible	inexorable	mathematician
federal	ingratiate	mechanic
felicitous	initiate	mechanism
functionary	iniquitous	medicinal
gazetteer	inscrutable	medicine
genealogy	insolence	melancholy
generally	instalment	menial
generosity	insufficiency	mendicant
genial	intelligible	metaphorical
geographical	interruption	metaphysical
geography	interstice	metrical
globular	inveigle	militant
gorgeous	irascible	minaret
government	irrelevant	mineral
gradient	irreproachable	miracle
guarantee	irretrievable	microscope
gymnastic	jealousy	miniature
halcyon	jeopardy	miscellaneous
hemisphere	judicious	miscellany
homicide	lecturer	mischievous
honorary	legible	misdemeanour
hydraulics	legislator	monastery
hypocrisy	legislature	monopoly
hypocrite	licentiate	municipal
hypothesis	lieutenant	munificent
hysteries	lineal	muscular

myriad	pomegranate	rheumatism
mystery	porcelain	rivulet
mythology	portmanteau	sacrifice
nauseous	possession	sacrilege
necessarily	poulterer	sagacious
necessitate	precipice	satellite
negligence	precocious	satiety
negotiate	predecessor	schismatic
nitrogen	preference	scholastic
notoriety	prescience	scientific
obediently	prevalent	secular
obeisance	primeval	sensual
obloquy	principality	sententious
obsequious	privilege	separate
obstacle	prodigal	septennial
omniscient	proficiency	sepulchre
omnivorous	prophetic	sequester
onerous	proseiyte	seraphic
opulence	protuberance	seraglio
orient	pusillanimity	signalize
outrageously	putrefaction	similar
oxygen	putrefy	simultaneous
panegyrist	pyramid	sinecure
parallel	quiescent	society
paralleled	quintessence	solicitude
parallelogram	radiance	soliloquy
paralytic	radical	sovereign
parliamentary	railery	specimen
parochial	reciprocal	spectacle
particle	reconcile	spherical
patriarch	register	spontaneous
penitence	rehearsal	stationer
perusal	reiterate	stomachic
petulance	remediable	subaltern
philosophical	reminiscence	subterranean
phlegmatic	rendezvous	successively
phraseology	repartee	superannuated
physician	reservoir	supercilious
physiognomy	residence	supernumerary
picturesque	retinue	suppliant
placable	reverberate	surreptitious
plausible	reverence	susceptible
plebeian	rhapsody	sycamore
political	rhetoric	syllogism

synonymous	transcendent	ventriloquism
synopsis	traveller	vestibule
systematical	trivial	veteran
tangible	tropical	vicinity
tantalize	turbulence	vicissitude
telescope	typographical	villanous
terrestrial	tyrannically	vinegar
terrier	ubiquity	virulence
theatre	unanimous	visible
timorous	valiant	visitor
titular	vehemence	vociferous
topographical	vehemently	volute
tournament	vehicle	zoology
tragedian	venial	zoological
tranquillity	venomous	

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